

1927

Men of Achievement, Essex County, Volume 1

Francis X. Chauvin

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MEN *of*
ACHIEVEMENT

ESSEX COUNTY

by

Francis X. Chauvin M.A.

1927
EDITION

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By
FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN, M. A.

VOLUME I

1927 EDITION

“GREAT as has been our increase in the last twenty-five years since the union between Upper and Lower Canada, our future progress will be vastly greater, and when, by means of this rapid increase, we become a nation of eight or nine millions of inhabitants, our alliance will be worthy of being sought by the great nations of the earth.”

—From speech by George Brown during the Confederation debates of 1865

“SOME among us will live to see the day when, as the result of this measure, a great and powerful people may have grown up in these lands, when the boundless forests all around us shall have given way to smiling fields and thriving towns, and when one united government, under the British flag, shall extend from shore to shore.”

—From speech by Sir John A. Macdonald during the Confederation debates of 1865



INTRODUCTION

THE earliest biographies are found in the Old Testament. They are, however, only simple accounts of the patriarchs. Later, the Greeks and the Romans wrapped their legends about their gods and heroes. Plutarch is the most celebrated among the biographers of that ancient period. In the Middle Ages many biographies were written; but they are little more than chronicles of the happenings in the life of a man. Biography in its modern form dates from the seventeenth century. The method consists in selecting the more important events in a person's life, and in emphasizing the relation of these events to character, traits and conduct. Biography is the simplest form of literature.

In writing "Men of Achievement," I have tried, as much as possible, to avoid becoming a melancholy climber of family trees. I have kept in mind the adolescent—present and future—who is, or will be, endeavouring to orient himself in a world that seems to be growing more and more disharmonious. I trust that he will find in the men I have portraited—Oh, how imperfectly!—something that will bridge the gulf between child faith and adult consciousness, and also something that will bridge the still wider gulf between adolescence and maturity.

FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN.

Tecumseh, Ont., July 1, 1927.



CONFEDERATION

SIXTY years prior to its accomplishment, the idea of uniting the British Provinces of North America under a single Government had occurred in the minds of public men. In 1808 one R. J. Uniacke mooted that union. Six years later, in 1814, Chief Justice Sewell, of the Quebec Bench, suggested a similar plan. Lord Durham, in his famous report of 1839, also urged the idea. But the scheme did not enter the domain of practical politics until railway communications were introduced. Thereafter, the idea made rapid progress.

In 1854 the Nova Scotia Legislature adopted this resolution:

"That a union or confederation of the British provinces on just principles, while calculated to perpetuate their connection with parent state, will promote their advancement and prosperity, increase their strength and influence, and elevate their position."

In 1856 Sir A. T. Galt advocated a confederation of all the provinces. In 1858 the Cartier-Macdonald Government sent a delegation to urge union upon the Imperial authorities. Finally, in 1864, at the Quebec Conference, it was resolved:

"That the best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a federal union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such union can be effected on principles just to the several provinces."

In 1866, the details of the British North America Act were framed at the London Conference; the Act itself passed the Imperial Parliament, and the royal assent thereto was given July 1, 1867.

"Four nations welded into one, with long historic past,
Have found in these our western wilds one common life at last;
Through the young giant's mighty limbs, that stretch from sea to sea,
There runs the throb of conscious life, of waking energy.
From Nova Scotia's misty coast to far Columbia's shore,
She wakes, a band of scattered homes and colonists no more,
But a young nation, with her life full beating in her breast;
A noble future in her eyes, the Britain of the West."

FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN.

Tecumseh, Ont., July 1, 1927.

THE COUNTY OF ESSEX

THE first Whites to tread upon Essex soil were two French priests. This was in 1669. A few years later, Cavelier de LaSalle, the great explorer, plied the waters of our lakes with his Griffon and took possession of all this Western Country in the name of His Christian Majesty, the King of France. However, the first to plant a colony here was Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac, who founded Detroit in 1701.

After the Seven Years' War, Canada became a British colony, but Essex has conserved its dual complexion—Anglo-French. After one hundred and sixty-five years of British rule, this complexion remains the same. The descendants of the original settlers mix, in a happy and harmonious life, with their fellow citizens of British blood. The world has changed much since the days of Pontiac and Gladwin, but that august tradition of inter-racial friendship and amity still goes on, the greatest living example of true civilization.

The County of Essex has just reasons to be proud of its past history, and of its present standards of achievement. The sturdy caliber of its pioneers is represented in the character of its present-day population. The spirit of tolerance is at the basis of its social life; whilst in its commercial and industrial activities the spirit of progressiveness is everywhere manifest. Progressiveness and tolerance are two elements that are indispensable to achievement, whether personal, regional, or national.

God grant that the future betray not the past!

FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN.

Tecumseh, Ont., July 1, 1927.



HIRAM WALKER

TO FIND the means of being able, honest, pious, temperate, patient, virtuous, benevolent, progressive, enterprising and successful, in an atmosphere of feverish speculation, of growing materialism and luxury, at a time when industry was primitive, the channels of trade and commerce few and dangerous, progress still hampered by a stubborn atavism, the world unsettled in its political and economical systems, and experiments perilous, denotes a man of strong character.

Such was Hiram Walker.

He belonged to that stock of sturdy, adventurous, hardy pioneers who laid the foundation of the great American nation. He was the sixth direct descendant of Thomas Walker, who came from England to Boston, in 1661, where he

became engaged in the teaching profession. In 1664 Thomas Walker removed to Sudbury, Mass., and during King Philip's War (1675-6) his house was transformed into a garrison, himself shouldering the musket in defense of property and freedom. He died in 1699.

After him the Walker lineage consists of Thomas Jr., Obadiah, Benjamin and Willis.

Hiram Walker was born July 4, 1816, at East Douglas, Massachusetts, the third of four children issued from the marriage of Willis Walker and Ruth Buffum. He was only nine when his father died, a victim of the epidemic of small pox that visited Douglas in 1825. At sixteen he had finished his primary education, and at twenty he had left the parental fireside to seek fortune in Boston. The surroundings of

his youth, and the death of his father at a time when the mind is retentive and impressions lasting, had made him old for his age. He was of a quietness, a pensiveness and a thoughtfulness seldom found in a lad of 20.

Hiram Walker remained two years in Boston, being employed as a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1838, business protraction in Boston caused him to look for new fields, and the wave of emigration that swept the Atlantic coast in that year carried him to Detroit.

He was 22, inexperienced, moneyless; but he was full of energy and confidence. He found employment in a grocery store, and continued to work for various patrons until 1845, when he formed the partnership of Walker & Parker: "leather dealers and tanners."

Hiram Walker's first ventures in business were disastrous. The partnership of Walker & Parker lasted only one year. In 1846, he started a grocery of his own, but failed. A second attempt in the tannery business in company with Nehemiah Ingersoll resulted in a complete loss by fire in 1849. By that time he had married Mary Abigail Williams—a woman of great refinement and character—and his responsibilities had thus increased considerably. He returned to the grocery trade, branching out some three years later into distilling and grain-buying, and this time he was successful. In seven years he managed to save \$40,000.

In the meantime transportation facilities had been opened to the East by the completion of the Great Western Railway in 1854, on the Canadian side of the Detroit River. This, added to a combination of other circumstances, acted as a strong suggestion upon Hiram Walker's alert mind. Instability of liquor legislation in Michigan, absence of keen competition in Canada, better means of transport and prospects of great strides of progress in the Dominion, brought him to this country in 1858.

The story of the development of the Walker institutions since the establishment of the Walker Distillery and the Walker Flour Mill in 1858, is common property. It is a fine record of achievement, perhaps unparalleled in the history of industrial Canada. Industries rose in the new settlement of Walkerville; factories sprung up, and a flourishing town was founded. New areas were developed by the building of a railroad; agriculture, in all its branches, saw periods of unprecedented prosperity; popula-

tion increased; better communications with Detroit were established, and a fuller and rounder life was enjoyed by the community.

In this remarkable achievement Hiram Walker was greatly aided by his three sons, Edward Chandler, Franklin H. and James Harrington, all of whom became, in turn, associated with their father, between 1871 and 1878. Unfortunately the three died prematurely, E. C. at 64, F. H. at 62, and J. H. at 60. In their resting places what hopes and dreams are buried!

They were the three of Hiram Walker's eight children who rose to greater prominence in the industrial and commercial world. From their parents they had inherited those qualities of heart and mind that make big achievements: clearness of vision, loftiness in the ideals of life and conduct, loyalty of character, love for work and humanity, respect for the opinions of others, broadmindedness and generosity. Industry in Walkerville owes much to their spirit of enterprise, and Arts, Music and Architecture a great deal to their taste and their filial devotion.

The success achieved by Hiram Walker and by his sons—a success which is being continued by the present generation—is due chiefly to hard work, courage and perseverance. Luck was not a factor in it. Hiram Walker drank from the cup of adversity upon many occasions in his long business career, long indeed, for he lived to the ripe age of 83, the date of his death being January 12, 1899. But adversity only served to stimulate his courage, to inflame his hopes and to sustain his physical and mental energy. He did not finally attain his ambition until 1876. He was then a man of wealth; but he continued to give the world the example of perseverance in work and endeavour.

Hiram Walker also gave the example of modesty. He never sought prominence in social or public life. His chief aim was to leave a good name and a good reputation. His benefactions to charitable institutions were numerous and large; but more escaped the knowledge of the public than reached it.

As these lines are being written a movement is being started to erect, in Walkerville, a monument to Hiram Walker. Among the great men whose life achievements are being preserved in bronze and granite, Hiram Walker stands in prominence. He will honour the bronze as much as the bronze will honour him.



JACK MINER

MUCH ink has been poured over his semi-bald cranium. Semi-bald? Why one could almost say that there is hardly a hair between Jack Miner and the heavens.

When I met him—for the first time—he was very close to Nature . . . he was barefoot. As we were tramping about together, through his picturesque villa, over the warted crust of his dried-out bird pond, and over twig-strewn paths and lanes—even the Lovers' Lane—under the interlacing thickets, I asked him: "Mr. Miner, don't you feel any pain in your feet from walking that way?" "Why no," he answered quickly, "I am used to that; I was born barefoot."

Farmer, manufacturer, lecturer, author, naturalist, bird man, he is Canada's most renowned

living citizen. His name will go down in history alongside those of John Burroughs, Luther Burbank, and other great world benefactors. In the opinion of the 116,000 readers of McLeans Magazine—an opinion which was expressed in a recent vote—Jack Miner ranks fifth among the "Greatest Living Canadians."

It has been said that the world is made up in part of experience and in part of fancy. In as much as experience has not yet been able to satisfy all man's desires, the statement is perhaps true. But as time goes on experience lessens more and more the scope of fancy. Man is gradually learning to control his physical environment, to muster the forces of Nature; and as he so does, he also learns to shape his aims and processes upon the pattern of Nature.

But there are left man's instincts and emotions. Although the world has been completely revolutionized since the promulgation of the Copernican theory, these remain, at least relatively, unchanged. . . perhaps because they are Nature's children. It seems as if control and dominion over them can come only from God himself.

Jack Miner is a Naturalist—but not an adherent of that philosophical theory known as Naturalism. He is a Naturalist in the sense that he studies Nature's ways . . . God-created ways, God-ordained courses. Everything is understandable, but not in man's terms. The rationality of the universe can be discovered only if man recognizes that it is an attribute of the Great Ordainer. God does not recede because man, step by step, gains control of the universe. On the contrary the greater that control, the more manifest His influence. That is Jack Miner's philosophy. Here is the way he puts it: "I've got nothing to boast of. Back of Jack Miner's been the powerful hand of the Unseen."

But who is Jack Miner? And what has he done to have become one of Canada's most famous men?

Jack Miner was born in the little hamlet of Dover Center, in the state of Ohio. He is the fifth of a family of ten born to John Miner and Anne Broadwell. At thirteen he was taken to Kingsville, Ontario, by his parents, and he has since lived there. Born April 10, 1865, he is now 62 years of age. His only learning was in the rude arts of the axe and the gun. The one he wielded to carve a family home in the forests, the other to put food on the table, and to satisfy an innate love for sports, clean sports.

Manifestations of Jack Miner's love for God's dumb creatures came early in life. His first pet was a blue jay. He loved him so much that he stuffed him with fish worms until the jay was all gone, leaving nothing but the blue. He also had rabbits, coons, squirrels, foxes, crows, ravens and even a hen hawk for pets. But it was not until he had grown to full manhood that the idea of protection for, and conservation and care of "wild" fowl struck him with irresistible force.

It was in the Spring of 1903. Jack Miner was hunting geese on the Cottam Plains, and was crouched in his hiding place, waiting for

the sun and the birds to come. The sun came first, then, almost at the same time, a flock of geese, and two men who were doing some ditching near about. The sun and the geese he welcomed with delight, but it was with disgust that he saw the men roaming around. However, these same men were the means of the discovery that started him upon the road to his remarkable achievement.

Much to his astonishment, the geese passed right over the two men, without any signs of fear, and sailed straight on in the direction of his hiding contrivance—a blanket staked in the ground. But they had not yet come within shooting range from Jack Miner, when the wily leader let a sharp "Khonk, Khonk." Immediately every goose in the flock darted for life, leaving poor Jack to his disappointment. He returned home that morning, feeling "like a one-cent piece coming home from Klondyke." (Jack Miner and the Birds, page 96).

But on his way home this wise thought flashed through his mind: "Why did these geese fly within shooting distance from these two men, and shy so suddenly when they caught a glimpse of me? Plainly it must be because they regard the men as their friends, and me as their enemy." From that time forth writes Miss Margaret Wade: "It became the ambition of Jack Miner's life to be known among the birds themselves, as the friends of the birds."

Since that time Jack Miner has restocked South Essex with Quail; he has brought back to his native haunts the gentle Woodcock, after an exile of forty years; he has lured the Purple Martin to his home and protected the amiable Robin against its natural enemies; he has made the rafters of his barns the dwelling place of whole colonies of swift-winged swallows, and won the confidence of the Bluebird, that warbling pretty among the pretties; he has given a habitat to the Mourning Dove and a cozy haven to the Wren; most astonishing of all, he has made friends of those highly-intelligent, exceedingly keen-visioned, wary and harried denizens of the air and the marshes, the Goose, the Duck and the Swan, and has brought them to his paradisaical sanctuary by the thousands every season; he has changed the migrations of this waterfowl and saved thousands from destruction in the treacherous Niagara; he has given the hunters of Essex County an overflow

of at least five thousand birds; finally he has studied, patiently and accurately, the ways, customs and habits of all these dumb creatures, as well as of their enemies, and has given the world—he, that Jack Miner who never went to school and who could not read intelligently until he had reached thirty-five—the benefit of his experiences and experiments in an extremely interesting and valuable book, entitled “Jack Miner and The Birds.”

In respect of geese, Jack Miner is the first man on earth to catch and tag them. He is the first man on earth to prove that wild geese are not wild. “Only Humans are wild,” says he. He is the first man on earth to have used wild geese as missionaries. By stencilling on every tag, a verse of the Scripture, he has caused these strong-winged messengers to carry the gracious promises of the Great Master, not only to the Indians and Esquimaux of the far north, but even into the heart of a murderer in the cells of a southern prison.

Jack Miner is not noted only for his achievements as a naturalist and author, but also as a lecturer. In that capacity he has appeared before the largest and most distinguished audiences on the North American continent. He has been the guest of such clubs and societies as the National Geographic Society, the American Camp Club, the Garden and Flower Club of Chestnut Hill, Mass., the American Game Protective Association, and on April 9 of this year, before the Izaak Walton League of America, at the Sherman Hotel, in Chicago, Hon. Herbert Hoover being on the same platform as speaker. During the year 1926 no less than one thousand invitations from all over Canada and United States, one from England and one from Scotland have been sent to him. In Canada he has appeared several times in such large auditoriums as Massey Hall, in Toronto.

Jack Miner's achievements with the birds have for many years attracted the attention of

the most prominent men on the American continent. To name a few: Henry W. Leland, Henry Ford, Tyrus R. Cobb, Sir William Mulock, Judge Lennox, Sir William Hearst, Hon. E. C. Drury, W. K. Kellogg, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, Governor Green of Michigan, Ex-Governor Grosbeck, also of Michigan; Richard B. Mellon, W. D. Robb, John Haggerty, David Brown and Howard Wade, of Detroit and many others who have visited the Miner Sanctuary and seen the birds.

The Miner Sanctuary is a place of pilgrimage for thousands every Spring and Fall. As one Toronto paper stated: “Jack Miner has not only advertized Kingsville and Essex County, but has also advertized Canada and been the means of attracting thousands of visitors to Canada from the United States, to view his Sanctuary when birds are in flight.” As many as 15,000 people have been attracted to Kingsville by the Miner Sanctuary in one day.

Judge James Edmond Jones, of Toronto, after having visited the Miner Sanctuary, left the following in the office of Jack Miner's son, Manly F.:

JACK MINER

The Sole Professor and Proprietor
of the
Miner University of Original Research

I subscribe to this description with enthusiasm. No institution on the American continent has achieved what Jack Miner has achieved, single-handed, with very little governmental aid and without material assistance of any kind from any source. Jack Miner deserves well of Country, Humanity and God.

Mrs. Jack Miner, prior to her marriage to him, on December 23, 1888, was Laona Wigle, daughter of Thos. H. Wigle and Elizabeth Rogers. There are three children, all boys: Manly F., William Edward (Ted), Joseph Wilson.

CHARLES STANLEY KING

CHARLES STANLEY KING inherited his pronounced business instinct from his father, the late Sidney Arthur King, M.D., who was a factor for many years in the business and professional life of the County of Essex, and whose father, James King, was the founder of the progressive Town of Kingsville.

Mr. King's large interests in industrial, sport and commercial undertakings testify not only to his business acumen, but also to his spirit of enterprise. He directs most of his projects from a little office in the Gas Building, at 124 Chatham Street West, in Windsor, Ont., where the absence of clerical staffs supplies evidence of his own capacity for work, and of his acquaintance with even the smallest details of administration.

Charles Stanley King is Vice-President and Director of the Windsor Ice and Coal Company; Vice-President and Director of the Waller Gas and Oil Company; President and Director of the Peninsular Security Company, Ltd.; President, Treasurer and Director of Border Cities Arena, Ltd.; Director of the Windsor Jockey Club; President of the Stratford Gas Company; and President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Professional Hockey League.

He began his career in Detroit, in the brass manufacturing business. He became associated with the Windsor Gas Company in 1899. He sold his interests in that company in 1913, and has since been devoting his time to his private interests, and to the promotion and management of industrial and commercial enterprises.

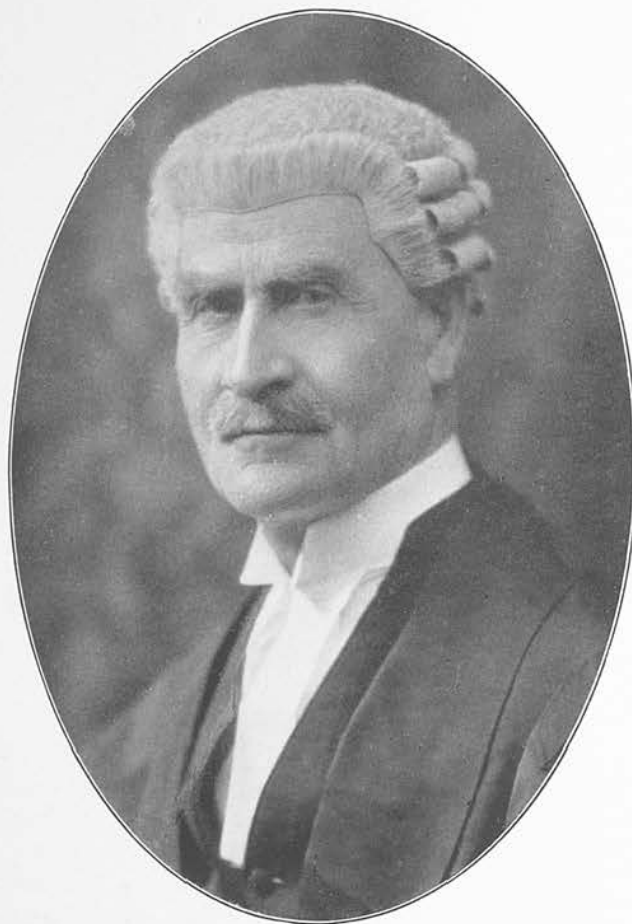
Dignified, with a physiognomy that is open and frank, he resembles more a philosopher or a jurist than a cool, calculating business man. Despite the multiplicity and importance of his interests he is of a modesty that denotes character and culture. His freedom from display is pleasing.



When time permits, Mr. King takes pleasure in Golf and Fishing, and is member of the following clubs: Windsor Club, Detroit Club, Detroit Country Club, Essex Golf Club, Walkerville Tennis Club and Beach Grove Club. He has travelled extensively, both in America and Europe, and has a vast store of knowledge of men and conditions.

Mr. King married, April 14, 1909, Nenone L. Carling, daughter of T. H. Carling, of London, Ont. They live on Devonshire Road, Walkerville, and their home is enlivened by the presence of three children: Nenone Barbara, Charles Peter and Annette Ellen.

Mr. King, prior to 1919, was for three years in the Council of the Town of Walkerville, and during 1919 and 1920, filled the office of mayor for that town. He is Conservative in politics.



OSCAR ERNEST FLEMING

IT WAS forty-one years ago in March, 1927, that Mr. Fleming was admitted to the bar, after a brilliant course at Osgoode Hall, in Toronto. Fortified by study and experience, inspired by innate principles of honesty and uprightness, directed by a clear, vivacious and fertile intellect, he is, at sixty-six, a great legal light, conscientious in his advices, accurate in his interpretation of laws. He continues to be an indefatigable worker, a slave to duty. He was created a King's Counsel in 1908.

Sober of speech, precise in his statements, prudent in his counsels, delicate in his remarks, he is the very picture of the professional diplomat. His physical appearance adds to that impression. Tall, erect, chin well set, broad of

shoulders, impeccable in dress, he recalls those gentlemen of old, when knighthood was in flower. That he has achieved great success in the practice of his profession is not to be wondered at. He is at present the senior member of the legal society of Fleming, Drake, Foster, Fleming and Gignac, whose offices are in the Equity Building, Chatham Street, in the City of Windsor.

Born at Milton, in Halton County, March 17, 1861, Mr. Fleming was young when he came to Windsor with his parents, Samuel and Sophia (nee Harwood) Fleming. Educated in the Windsor common and high schools, he afterwards studied law, and had for preceptor at Toronto, that celebrated professor and counsel, John Hoskin, K. C. Upon his admission

to the bar, he opened an office in Windsor, and has since been practicing in that city.

Mr. Fleming quickly rose to prominence as a professional lawyer, and the citizens of Windsor, recognizing his qualifications for public office, repeatedly elected him to represent them on their educational and municipal boards. He was three years a member of the Windsor School Board, three years an alderman on the council, and three years mayor. When on the Windsor council, Mr. Fleming advocated the transfer of the water utilities to a commission, and succeeded in converting his fellow-aldermen to his opinion. The present Public Utilities Commission is the outgrowth of that progressive movement. He was mayor when Windsor was incorporated into a city in 1892, and thus has the distinction of having been the Town of Windsor's last mayor and the City of Windsor's first mayor. He was also President of the Windsor Board of Trade, and has always been active in everything that tended to promote the community's welfare and interests.

Mr. Fleming has also taken a prominent part in political affairs. He has been for several years member of the Conservative Union of Ontario, and in local politics he has been a consistent and staunch supporter of Conservative policies. He styles himself a Tory, but I should, in preference, qualify him as an advanced Conservative. In the days of George Brown he might have been a Clear Grit. Since Confederation, however, Toryism and Gritism have died away, and have been superseded by Conservatism and Liberalism, which do not differ materially on fundamentals, the line of demarcation between the two being based principally on the fiscal question. Mr. Fleming's only right to the title of Tory rests with his instinctive unflinchingness in matters of principle and basic policies.

Mr. Fleming was the Conservative candidate in the federal election of 1908. This was the time when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's popularity had attained its greatest height, and Hon. R. F. Sutherland, a popular man also, won the contest in North Essex by a small majority. He has not since sought federal honours, his business and professional interests claiming all his attention.

In the eyes of posterity, Mr. Fleming's greatest achievement will have been his work in connection with the St. Lawrence Great Waterways System. He has been the principal fac-

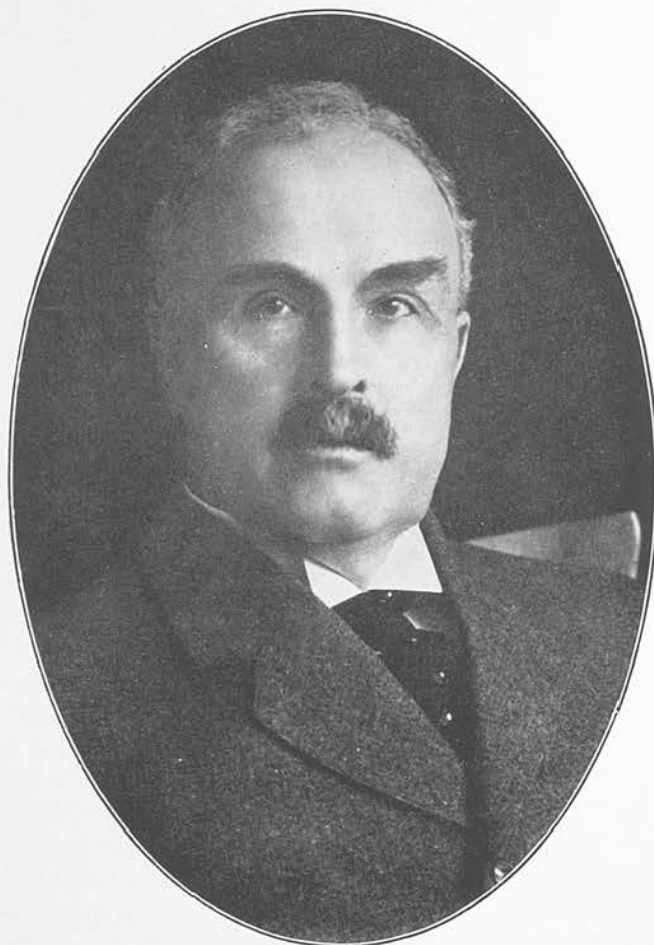
tor, so far as Canada is concerned, in this vast international project, which will link the Central West with the Atlantic Ocean, and the victory gained at Washington over the promoters of the Mississippi Development is due largely to his personal labours at the American Capital. He is now engaged in mitigating Quebec's opposition to the project and I venture to predict that he will be successful in his efforts. Already he has won considerable grounds by his proposals of financing the project, and his appeals in favour of a broad Canadian outlook, as against a narrow Provincial view, have also won over powerful support at Ottawa, Montreal, and even Quebec.

Apart from his professional interests, and activities in the matter of deep water transportation, Mr. Fleming is engaged in several large business enterprises which call for a great deal of attention. He is director of the following companies: Kelsey Wheel Company, Limited; Cadwell Dredging Company, Limited; Windsor Truck and Storage Company, Limited; Canadian Steel Lands, Limited. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of: Cadwell's Limited; Ontario Gravel Freighting Company, Limited; and Cadwell Sand and Gravel Company, Limited. He is also interested in several other corporations, either as shareholder or chief counsel.

Mr. Fleming has travelled extensively on this and other continents. He has been in Europe several times, and has also seen Egypt and Palestine. He has on conditions in many foreign countries a mine of valuable first-hand information which he freely imparts for the benefit of the country. His personal library is well stocked with literature, the type of which indicates the serious trend of his mind, and his love of things intellectual.

In 1890, Oscar E. Fleming was married to Caroline M. Drake, daughter of the late Dr. W. H. Drake, of Kingsville, Ont. To this union eleven children were born, six girls and five boys. In religion he is an Anglican, and fraternally he is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow.

Mr. Fleming is a member of the following clubs: Essex Golf and Country Club; Rideau Club of Ottawa; Albany Club, of Toronto; Royal Canadian Yacht Club, of Toronto; and British Empire Club, London, England. His principal recreations are Golf and Yachting. He resides at 1015 Sandwich Street, West, Windsor, Ontario.



CHARLES JAMES STODGELL

CHARLES JAMES STODGELL was only twenty-two when he left his native village of Fivehead, County Somerset, England, and emigrated to America. This was in 1882, forty-five years ago.

He was a tea-blender and foreman in a wholesale grocery in Langport, England, and a good one, but Charles J. Stodgell could see no future in that employment. He had been obliged to leave school at ten, but, being studious and ambitious, he had, for a number of years afterwards, frequented evening schools, where he learned the rudiments of bookkeeping and acquired the habit of reading, reading good books, history, biography and classical literature. The knowledge he acquired through his

extensive reading developed in him the hitherto latent instinct of adventure. From that day on, tea blending became a drudgery to him, and he cast a longing eye in the direction of America.

Going to America in those days was a daring venture, and Charles James Stodgell's idea did not appeal to his parents, Simeon and Emily (nee Witcombe) Stodgell. Notwithstanding, the 22-year old tea blender of Fivehead departed, and ten days later landed in New York.

To find one's self suddenly cast in a city of the size of New York, after having lived for years in a small town is quite an experience. But in this case it was somewhat of a sad one, for the tea-blender's pocketbook was nearly

empty. Moreover, work was not plentiful in the American Metropolis at that time, and "Charlie" Stodgell did not get any. What to do? No time must be lost if the scanty funds were to be expected to last. Mr. Stodgell moved swiftly, and boarded the next train to Chicago, in company with a friend with whom he had crossed the Atlantic.

In Chicago, same situation. No work to be found. Finally an employment official informed him that a certain farmer at Des Plaines needed help. The next day the tea-blender from Fivehead was there. That was Charles J. Stodgell's first "job" on the American continent.

He had been six weeks on this farm at Des Plaines, Illinois, when he decided to retrace his steps a few hundred miles and call on some distant relatives, who had left England some forty years previously, and who had settled in the vicinity of Pine Lake, Michigan. That visit to these distant relatives was the turning point of Stodgell's life.

They received him with open arms, and upon inquiry, told him of conditions in Detroit, and suggested that, should he not find work in Detroit, he might take his chances with a certain Hiram Walker, who was a distiller and big employer of labour in a place called Walkerville, in Canada. He bade good-bye to his kind and generous hosts, and ten days later, April 1884, he was a farm-hand in Hiram Walker & Sons' employ.

Charles James Stodgell did not stay long on the Walker farm; he soon made himself conspicuous by his all-around ability, aptitude and trustworthiness. In church he sang in the choir and in social circles, his fine manners, his witty conversation, and his general deportment drew attention, and he passed from the farm to the telephone office, where he received calls from the night watch, responded to fire alarms, computed grain tickets and checked grain shipments. From there he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper in the Walker general store, and assistant postmaster. From there again he was appointed head bookkeeper at the Mettawas Hotel, in Kingsville, and when he resigned from Hiram Walker & Sons in 1889, to start a grocery business, he had filled several positions of trust and confidence.

From 1889 to 1894, Mr. Stodgell conducted a grocery business in what was then known as the Crown Inn Block, now the Devonshire Apartments. In 1894 an opportunity presented itself to secure a license for a wholesale liquor store in Walkerville. Mr. Stodgell hesitated to apply for it. In his mind a teetotaler selling wines and spirits seemed an anomaly. But he, at length, heeded to his friends' advice and his application was favorably considered. He consequently sold his grocery stock to Mr. J. E. Lajeunesse, and started a wholesale wine and spirits business that was to continue twenty-two years thereafter, that is until 1916, when he retired, having in thirty-two years, through wise investments, hard work and economy, accumulated enough worldly goods to assure ease and comfort for the balance of his natural life.

That is, in a few words, the story of Charles James Stodgell's earlier business career. It sounds like a novel. Yet it is merely a vivid illustration of what can be accomplished by hard work, steadfastness, wisdom in grasping opportunities and resoluteness. Any man can achieve great things if he has something in him, and is able to increase and discipline that something. Education and college degrees are not passports to success. Too often education leads to a tragic snobbery. Charles Stodgell left school at ten. What education he has he acquired by personal study, reading, observing and developing his faculty of thinking. It is in the power of every man to do likewise. Nothing can stand in the way of the man who really wants to succeed.

But Charles James Stodgell did more than achieve success in business. The tea-blender from Fivehead, the farmer-apprentice from Des Plaines, the bookkeeper from Hiram Walker & Sons, rose to be mayor of the progressive Town of Walkerville. His first experience in public affairs was gained on the Walkerville School Board, of which he was a member for three years. Then he was elected to the Council, and for four years, 1917 to 1920, inclusive, was a member of that Council. 1921 saw him in the mayor's chair which he also occupied in 1922 and 1923. When he retired from the mayoralty of Walkerville, he continued to serve the people

as their representative on the Library Board, and he is now in his fourth term on that important board.

It was during Mr. Stodgell's regime that the transfer of Willistead, where the municipal offices of the town are housed, was made by the Walker heirs to the Town of Walkerville. His name is thus recorded in the annals of the town in a document that marks an epoch in the history of Walkerville. His name is also indelibly printed in the history of Walkerville through the naming of that town's principal park after him. Stodgell's Park is the Navin Field of the Border Cities.

Mr. Stodgell's present occupation is that of President of the Stodgell and Symes Motor Sales Company, Limited, of Leamington, Ont-

ario. He is also Vice-President of Butter-Nut Bread Limited, of Walkerville.

In 1890, Mr. Stodgell married Edith M., daughter of James and Sarah Macauley Bice, of Windsor. This union has been blessed with three children: Blanche B., who married Alfred Charles Symes, of Leamington; Emily, wife of William J. Wright, of Walkerville, and Francis J., a student at Toronto University.

Fraternally, Mr. Stodgell is a prominent Mason, and a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters. His club activities are few, although he holds a membership in Beach Grove Country Club and the Walkerville Tennis Club.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Stodgell are Anglicans.

GEORGE CANUEL

HE IS a member of the partnership of Labutte and Canuel, of Tecumseh, Ont.

Born at Le Bic, in Rimouski County, May 23, 1872, he was quite young when his parents, Narcisse Canuel and Mayrance Couillard emigrated to Essex County. He acquired his education in Essex County common schools, attending school at Amherstburg, Edgar Mills and Stoney Point successively. He, however, left the school benches for the farm when he was only thirteen.

He is another of our Essex business men who owe their success to hard work, natural ability and perseverance.

Mr. Canuel farmed on the paternal homestead at Stoney Point, until he was 19. Then he left home and went to Detroit to seek employment. His first employer was Pat Buckley, who owned a small grocery at the corner of Franklin and Riopelle. Clerking in a grocery might have been interesting, but Mr. Canuel preferred a trade, and went to the Michigan Stove Works, where he became an iron moulder. For fifteen years he kept at this work; but in 1906, he found an opportunity of acquiring a small 25-acre plat of farm land in Tecumseh, and he purchased it. Farming then became his chief occupation, although he also dealt in hay and straw, in a commercial way. After eight years at farming, he removed to Tecumseh to take a rural mail route. In 1917 he again changed his occupation and built a grist mill in Tecumseh. He ground chops for the farmers of the community until 1923, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Auguste Desjardins in the cement contracting business. This partnership was later in the year joined by Mr. Frank Labutte, but it was eventually dissolved, Mr. Desjardins dropping out. The present firm of Labutte and Canuel was organized in 1924. Mr. Canuel brought to it a practical business experience, a sound judgment, and a great capacity for hard work. Its success is a



tribute to Mr. Canuel's mental and organizing qualities.

In addition to his everyday activities Mr. George Canuel has an interest in the Tecumseh Brewing Company and in Hebert Bros., Limited.

He has been active in local politics from the time he went to Tecumseh. He was councilman for the years 1921, 22 and 23, and although at present out of the council, he takes a deep interest in the progress of the town, to which he contributes materially.

On August 3, 1896, Mr. Canuel married Eva Trudel, daughter of Pierre Trudel and Elisa Faucher, of Stoney Point. They have no children.

Mr. George Canuel is a Roman Cathloic, and is a member of the following fraternal societies: Knights of Columbus, Holy Name, and St. Jean Baptiste.



SIDNEY CECIL ROBINSON

THE member for West Essex in the Canadian House of Commons celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday, January 12, 1927. He was born at Toronto, in 1870.

Under a physical organism that is in appearance, delicate, he conceals the nature and courage of a soldier, a strong intellectual faculty, a sympathetic character, a well-balanced temperament, a fecund imagination, and a general attitude that makes you feel in the company of a good fellow.

Politics is a dangerous siren; its voice is the echo of those perishable sentiments which the love of glory and the applauses and bands of fame plant in talented souls, only to lead them, oftentimes, in premature courses. But such is

not the case of Sidney Cecil Robinson. before he entered the political arena he gained honours in the Canadian Militia civic life.

Mr. Robinson's military record is remarkable for length and prominence. Private 21st Regiment—better known as the Fusiliers—in 1895, he is now Colonel, his promotions having been gradual, and based on service and merit. During the entire period of the Great War, he was Commanding Officer of the 21st Essex Fusiliers, organized the Battalion, C. E. F., the first County Battalion organized in Canada for overseas purposes. He gave his services at no expense to the Government—an evidence of his deep-rooted patri-

In recognition for his long and distinguished military career, he has been awarded the Officers' Long Service Decoration.

Like many prominent citizens of Walkerville, Col. S. C. Robinson began his business career with Hiram Walker & Sons. This was in 1887, upon the completion of his education, in the Windsor Public and High Schools, and at the Detroit Business University. He started as an Office Boy, but in due time rose to the position of cashier. His employment with Hiram Walker & Sons lasted until 1923, his offices during this long period of twenty-six years, including those of Manager and Secretary-Treasurer of the Walkerville Water Company, and Director and Assistant Manager of the Walkerville Light and Power Company.

His retirement in 1913 came after careful investments and years of economy had earned him a competence. But his resignation from the firm of Hiram Walker & Sons did not mean his indifference to financial and business affairs. He is director of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, of Toronto, the Wellington Fire Insurance Company, Toronto, St. Clair Beach, Limited, of Walkerville, and of the Seymour Arm Fruit Lands, Limited. He is also Secretary-Treasurer of the latter corporation. In addition, he is Treasurer and Trustee for the Walkerville General Hospital.

Col. Robinson's civic record is in keeping with his other public activities. In 1905, he was elected to the council of the Town of Walkerville, but pressure of personal affairs forbade his continuing in the municipal politics of his home town. He has been a member of the Council of the Village of St. Clair Beach since 1914, and of the Village of Ojibway since 1924.

Socially, Colonel Robinson is a member of the following clubs: Albany and Ontario, of Toronto; Essex County Golf and Country Club; Beach Grove Country Club; Windsor Club; Walkerville Boat Club; and the Windsor Rotary Club, of which he was President in 1923-24. His principal recreations are Golf and horseback Riding.

Mr. Robinson's ancestral line is traced, on both sides of his family, to England. His grandmother was the daughter of Sidney Smith, judge of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery. His father was the late Cecil Hawkes Robinson, who was clerk of the Town of Walkerville for a

long period of years, and who, after the tradition among his maternal ancestors, was also a lawyer. His mother was Eliza Harriett Hamlin, English by parentage and birth.

In 1899 Colonel Sidney Robinson married Martha Maud, daughter of Timothy and Betsy Stanley, of Woodstock, Ont. From this union six children have issued: Cecil S. K., Florence M., Sidney H., Edith H., Louise D., and Edward A., all of Walkerville. They live with their parents in "Pentilly," 93 Devonshire Road.

Mr. Robinson's first entrance in Dominion politics occurred in 1923, when at a bye-election occasioned by the death of the then member, Hon. W. C. Kennedy, he was chosen by the Conservative Party to oppose the Liberal candidate, Mr. A. F. Healy. He was defeated, but greatly reduced the majority of the victorious party. At the general elections of October 29, 1925, he was again in the field in opposition to Mr. E. B. Winter, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. The Coups d'Etat of July, 1926, which brought about the resignation of the Liberal Government of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and that of the Government headed by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, within a few days after its formation, necessitated another election, which was held on the following September 14. Colonel Robinson was once more the choice of his party in this election, and succeeded in defeating the strongest man the Liberals could have had to oppose him, Mr. John H. Rodd.

How long Col. Robinson will remain in politics is difficult to say. He is a firm believer in the Two-Party system, and his experience in the House of Commons, during the stormy session of 1926, is not in accord with his conception of responsible government. If he remains in the field after the expiration of his term, it will be because of his desire to serve his country, more than as a result of a craving for personal honours, or of his love for the glamour of political success.

Colonel Robinson's rise from the humble position of Office Boy to that of the highest post in the gift of the people is an achievement that is worthy of being recorded in the annals of history. Honesty, probity, integrity, faithfulness to tasks and duties, however humble, are virtues that never fail of reward. Mr. Robinson embodies them to the highest degree.



HON. RAYMOND DUCHARME MORAND

HE IS one of those who have a passport for posterity. If his family name had not been written in the annals of history by five generations of stalwarts, he would have made a niche for it. He has no need of borrowing from the past; he has an inalienable right to carry his head above his shoulders by virtue of his own personal merit and achievement.

The first Morand to come to these parts was Charles Morand, dit Grimard, a native of France. He was not an adventurer, but he loved adventures. For him the colony of New France was a land of romance; and he left "sa douce patrie" for the wilds of Canada. When he arrived at Montreal (Ville-Marie then) Cadillac was at the height of his fame, and he

paddled his way behind the Founder of Detroit. He arrived at "Le Detroit" in 1703. Charles Morand gave to St. Anne Cemetery, in Detroit, his ashes, and to posterity a good name.

Hon. R. D. Morand's parents are Moise Morand and Virginie Ducharme, the latter a descendant of an old Quebec French family that has had branches in Essex County for more than three generations. He was born in the Township of Sandwich South, January 30, 1887. The 100 year-old log house in which he first saw the light of day is still standing (1927), 2½ miles from Public School No. 6, where the future Physician, M. P., and Cabinet Minister received his primary education.

From the public school, Mr. Morand passed

to the Windsor Collegiate, but left before securing matriculation for entrance to University. He had, however, set his mind upon a profession—Medicine. But before he could bring his youthful dream to realization, he had to pass through several years of hard extramural work. He was successively farmer, banker and insurance agent. During that period (1901 to 1908) he determinedly stayed with his books, securing his Matriculation Certificate, and gaining his entrance into Western University in 1908. He obtained his M. D. degree in 1912, and after a year's Internship at St. Joseph's Hospital, in London, Ont., he began his practice in the City of Windsor, in 1913.

He soon rose to prominence in his profession, and was successively President of the Board of Health of the Border Cities, President of Essex County Medical Association, and President of Hotel Dieu Staff. He is now a member of Hotel Dieu Staff, and Consultant at Grace Hospital.

Dr. Morand has shown, in his activities, a public-spiritedness that placed him in the lime-light early in life. He was for five successive years elected by acclamation in Riverside as Member of the Border Utilities Commission. His services on that important body have been highly commended. He has displayed a breadth of vision and a spirit of progressiveness that are expressed in several improvements of a permanent character in the Border Cities.

In politics, Dr. Morand is a Conservative, and an active one. President of the Conservative Association for North Essex for six years (1917 to 1923), much of the success achieved by that party is traceable to his untiring efforts and activity. His personal success in the general elections of 1925 is undoubtedly his outstanding achievement as a public man. Candidate for his party in that election he won a battle that was generally conceded as hopeless. He was the first representative in the House of Commons for the constituency of Essex East, being elected over Edmond G. Odette, Liberal, by a comfortable margin.

After serving a term as Member of Parliament, his leader, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, following the defeat of the King Ministry in the House of Commons, was called upon to form a government, and Dr. Morand was included in the new cabinet. To Dr. Morand, therefore, goes the honour of having been the first French-Canadian from Ontario to have ever been selected for a position in a federal cabinet. He was however defeated in the general landslide that swept the Conservative Party out of power in the elections of 1926.

From junior clerk in a bank to minister in the government of his country is no mean achievement. Yet Dr. Morand is only in mid-stream. He is but forty years of age. He has ability, courage, a solid grasp of public affairs, political sagacity . . . and many friends. Whether, with so many personal endowments and advantages, he can be kept out of public life is difficult to believe. Moreover, Dr. Morand is a capable speaker, in both English and French . . . another qualification that leads to public life. He speaks with vigour and conviction. He has elegance in the mien, health and strength in the body, sincerity in the heart, and stores of practical knowledge in the brain. If the chances of the political game are not too strongly against him, he should reappear on the scene in a very few years.

Hon. Dr. Morand is married and lives at 1032 Ouellette Avenue, in the City of Windsor. Mrs. Morand was formerly Miss Blanche Moore, whose parents—John S. Moore and Lillian Charlotte Cookes—are descendants of an old English Catholic family of pre-Reformation days. Mr. and Mrs. Morand were married June 23, 1913. There are three children: Doris Marie, Donald Raymond, and Eleonore Virginie, all at home.

Dr. Morand's club affiliations are with the St. Clair Golf and Country Club, of which he was one of the founders, and the Windsor Club. He was also one of the founders of LaSalle Club, and was President of that club in 1925. His recreations are Golfing and Motoring.



EDMOND G. ODETTE

HE IS the representative of the constituency of East Essex in the House of Commons. He is also a business man and a manufacturer.

His aptness for, and love of public life he inherited from his father, and his business instinct partly from his father and partly from his mother. His father was Daniel B. Odette, a great patriot, first treasurer of the City of Windsor, founder and first president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of the County of Essex, Conservative candidate in 1896 in opposition to William McGregor, and for many years a faithful servant of the public, in positions of honour and trust. His mother was Annie Irving, daughter of Captain George Irving, one of Detroit's prominent business men of the 70's and 80's, whose greatest contribution to the

commercial and industrial development of his country was the building of the Weitzel locks in the Soo canal.

Edmond G. Odette was born in Windsor, May 22, 1884. He received his elementary education in St. Alphonsus School, and after graduation there, entered Assumption College, at Sandwich, where he took classics. He left college when still in his teens to start life on his own account. His first employment was with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in Detroit. This was at the time when the automotive industry was in its formative period, and the rapid development of that great industry proved a strong attraction for him. In 1907 he left the Burroughs Company to join the staff of the Regal Motor Car Company. Mr. Odette's

affiliation with that company was of sufficient duration to make of him a man of matured experience when the automobile industry passed its experimental stage in 1909 and 1910. The colossal progress of that industry need not be related here, except perhaps to mention the fact that it has provided opportunities unusual in character and scope for men of ability, courage and vision.

Personal success in life is invariably due to one's ability to sense opportunities and to his courage in seizing them. Mr. Odette saw opportunities in the automobile industry, both in United States and Canada, and he risked his all to grasp them. He organized in 1910, the Canadian Top Company Limited, at Tilbury, Ontario, and for two years thereafter directed the destiny of that infant concern. In 1912 he accepted the presidency and general management of the American Top Company, of Jackson, Michigan, the largest top manufacturing plant in the world, and removed to Michigan, where he remained for the following four years. In 1916, having acquired the controlling interest in the Canadian Top Company, he returned to Tilbury to take charge of the plant he had established six years earlier.

The expansion of the Canadian Top Company, at Tilbury, during the last eleven years, is one of the many notable achievements attributable to Canadian initiative and foresight. Employing at the start only fifteen hands, and that irregularly, it grew simultaneously with the motor industry in Canada. Limited to the manufacture of tops at first, the company gradually widened its scope, and finally launched into the building of automobile bodies. In 1920 the original Canadian Top Company was re-organized under the new title of Canadian Top and Body Corporation, of which Mr. Odette became, and is still, the President; one unit of the plant succeeded another, and today there are four units, in which more than three hundred men and women find steady and remunerative employment.

It is sometimes the lot of men to see their success in one particular endeavour outshone by their success in another field. That is perhaps Mr. Odette's case. His rise into the limelight as a result of his successes in the civic realm first, and later in the wider arena of federal politics has probably left in an unmerited shade his remarkable achievement in the industrial

field. The fact remains, however, that Edmond G. Odette is a politician by force of circumstances, whereas he is a manufacturer by virtue of a natural instinct and as a consequence of the logical development of his keen business intellect. He is one of the pioneers of the motor industry in the County of Essex, and he is justly regarded as an authority on all matters pertaining to that industry and its ramifying branches.

Edmond G. Odette's first entry into public life dates back to 1921, when he was elected Mayor of the Town of Tilbury. He occupied that post until 1925, when he resigned to accept the reeveship of the town. In the meantime a convention of the Liberals of the newly-created constituency of East Essex, held at Belle River, had selected him as Liberal candidate in the forthcoming federal elections, and he therefore decided to abandon civic affairs to enter into Dominion politics. The elections were held in October of 1925. Mr. Odette's opponent was Dr. Raymond D. Morand, a prominent physician of Windsor. Through a combination of circumstances—among which not the least important was over-confidence—Mr. Odette was defeated by a small vote. In the parliamentary session that followed the election of 1925, the control of the House was constantly in the balance. This situation of uncertainty developed into a crisis in July, 1926, when the administration of Right Hon. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, was defeated by the allied opposition forces. Mr. King's government resigned and was succeeded by a temporary administration formed by the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative chief. The constitutionality of Mr. Meighen's government was immediately challenged on the floor of the House by Mr. King, who called that cabinet the "shadow cabinet." Within sixty hours a new crisis had developed and Mr. Meighen's government was defeated on a vote of confidence. Parliament was then dissolved and a new election was called. Mr. Odette was again selected as Liberal candidate, but in the meantime his opponent had gained in prestige through his appointment as minister without portfolio in Mr. Meighen's ephemeral government. The elections took place on September 14, 1926. The Meighen government was defeated at the polls, and among the victors on the Liberal side was Edmond G. Odette, who won over Hon. R. D. Morand by the handsome majority of 831.

If Mr. Odette chooses to remain in politics he should go far. His courteous manners, his grasp of public affairs and his appreciation of the responsibilities attached to a mandate such as he holds, are all qualities which become virtues in politics. His untiring devotion to the interests of his constituents should also insure a continuation of confidence.

Edmond G. Odette was married, January 1, 1905, to Beatrice Hobson, daughter of Thomas Hobson and Mary McAvinue, of Comber, Ontario. They have one daughter, Genevieve, who is married to Mr. Curtis G. Dunham, of Detroit and Puce.

Mrs. Odette has always been keenly interested in her husband's political and business career. She has been a helpmate to him in all his undertakings. She is a great home lover, and her artistic tastes are amply reflected in her beautiful residence. She is a charming hostess and her friends are countless.

Socially, Mr. Odette is affiliated with the following clubs: Beach Grove, Chatham Club, Elmwood Golf and Country Club, Meadow Heights Country Club of Jackson, Michigan, and the Badminton Club, of Ottawa.

He is President of the Tilbury Board of Trade, member of the Border Chamber of Commerce, and Director of the Windsor-Niagara Highway Association. His chief recreations are Golf and Motoring.

Mr. and Mrs. Odette have travelled extensively over the American Continent, and in 1914 they visited all the principal countries of Europe, whence they brought beautiful works of arts and sculpture.

Associated with Mr. Odette in the Canadian Top and Body Corporation are his two brothers Louis C. and Thomas C., and the remarkable success of that corporation is in no small measure due to their cooperation and ability.

ROBERT LAWRENCE DANIELS

HE IS Mayor of the Town of Walkerville. Somewhat pensive in attitude, but alert of mind and imagination, deliberate in his utterances, Solon himself would have envied the sobriety of his judgment. He is medium in stature, quick of step and bold in his gait. Behind his unrimmed lens there is an eye that sparks; and behind that eye a brain that has been tempered by study, reflexion and the influence of his early environment.

He fills more functions than any other man in the Border Cities. He is Vice-President and Managing Director of Walker Sons, Limited, and The Walkerville Land and Building Company, Limited; Director and Secretary of Walkerside, Limited; Director of The Walkerville Water Company, Limited; Director of Walkerville Construction Company, Ltd.; Secretary of the Partnership of E. C. Walker and Brothers; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Walkerville and Detroit Ferry Company.

Yet he finds time, not only to direct the deliberations of the Walkerville Town Council, but also to act on several important commissions, to attend meetings of Rose Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 500, of Windsor, to take an active interest in Rotary, to play golf at the Essex County Golf and Country Club, to enjoy fishing at Morton's Point, Limited, in the Parry Sound District, of which Club he is a Director, and to attend, in his capacity as mayor, countless functions of an official character.

Robert Lawrence Daniels was born at Chatham, October 25, 1888. His parents were William Walter Daniels and Mary Isabel McLellan. He attended McKeough School, in Chatham, until 10, then Walkerville Public School, and finally studied one year in the Windsor Collegiate Institute. He started to work for Walker Sons, in 1902, when only in the thirteenth year of his age. Beginning as Office Boy, he has filled nearly every post from Messenger to Managing Director. Cashier at 18, accountant at 20, et cetera until 1926, when he rose to his present position of trust.

In the history of the Border Cities there are but few such examples of functional achievement. We are living in an age when personal merit rises above influence and money. The real foundation of society is service, and the real builder of society is the functionary, who plans and executes, who creates and directs, who



serves unselfishly, and gives of talent, energy and vision unsparingly, for the benefit of the community and of society in general. Perhaps he does not attain wealth or fortune, but he bequeaths to a world in need the invaluable treasure of good example.

It was inevitable that a man of Mr. Daniels' type should, even early in life, enter civic politics. His conception of duty to community and society marked him for posts of honour and public trust, and his official positions gave him the advantage of experience in the management and administration of public affairs. He increased this experience by sitting in the council as alderman, and became Mayor of Walkerville, December, 1926.

Mr. Daniels was married December 31, 1918, to Christine Alexander, daughter of William and Jean Alexander, of Windsor, Ont. There are three children: Mary Jean, Edith Anne and Robert Alexander, all at home at 90 Navaho Street, in Walkerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are Anglicans, and attend St. Mary's Church in their home town.



ECCLES JAMES GOTT

IN THE constituency of South Essex he is familiarly known as "Eck," and the people there pronounce the cognomen as it is spelled. They don't say "by heck," but they swear "by Eck." He is also known as "Pep," and that is no more a misnomer than "Eck." He has pep and plenty of it; it is because of the superabundance of pep in him that he popularized the abbreviated "Eck."

All this is true of Eccles James Gott. But there is something else just as true about him. It is, in the first place, that he is Member in the House of Commons for South Essex, and that, secondly, he "got" there by defeating at the polls one of the most prominent men in Canadian politics, Right Hon. George P. Graham. That was in the general elections of 1925, and

it took "pep" to do it; but not all of Eck's pep, for he had plenty left for the elections of 1926, when he was returned over Thomas Rowley, who ran as a Liberal-Protectionist-Farmer.

"Eck" Gott won his seat in the House of Commons, October 29, 1925. But he had started to win months before that eventful day. Months? No, years 27 of them. How come?

It is like this. It was in the federal elections of 1900. "Eck" was then sixteen, and a student in the Essex Centre High School, where he was showing considerable aptness for public discussion of public affairs. One evening Lewis Wigle invited him to speak on his behalf at a meeting called in his interests. "Eck" accepted

and delivered a spirited address. What the subject of his address was I do not know, but one thing is certain: that meeting aroused in his soul a hope, the laudable hope of some day representing South Essex in the House of Commons. As he grew older that hope became his ambition; he nurtured that ambition and it, in turn, became his objective. Meanwhile years passed by. Mr. Gott was no longer "the apt student" in Essex High School. He had become an employee of the Buffalo Dredging Company, which was deepening the channel at Amherstburg, and after a few months in the employ of that concern, had been selected as foreman of the Drill Boat crew. Later he had accepted an appointment in the Dominion Immigration Service at Windsor, and later again (1916) had opened a Real Estate office, in company with his brother Stanley, in Windsor.

Whether at one task or another, Eccles James Gott, who had early graduated to be the full-fledged "Eck," always kept in mind the passion of his young days become the M. P. for South Essex. It was not to that end that he had, for many years been active in the promotion of sports, that he had in 1919, fathered the organization of the Essex County Amateur Baseball League, which through his personal efforts has been maintained as a strictly amateur organization, that he had, in all his activities, shown enthusiasm, ardour and pep, and that he had continued to take a leading part in political campaigns. But all this had helped to make him a popular figure in South Essex—where he could call every person by his or her first name, and where he was regarded as a square-shooter. But what had been in direct pursuit of his design was his continuous study of political and economic questions, his mastering of the technique of political campaign organization, and his preaching the gospel of "An Essex South man for South Essex." And when the time arrived to bring to realization the dream of his youth, Mr. Gott was ready.

I am inclined to consider Mr. Gott's political successes in South Essex as entirely personal ones. South Essex is traditionally Liberal—Mr. Gott put it in the Conservative column against barriers that seemed unbreakable, and against a man who seemed unbeatable. Only the capitalization of his personal popularity, aided by a systematical and methodical organization could have "done the trick." But "Eck" does not give himself the credit for his two victories—he says that his friends did it. Quite so, but who

made the friends? Who made the bonds of friendship so strong as to break down political passions, tear down party affiliations, and disrupt years-long party associations? "Eck," alias "Pep" Gott.

Mr. Gott lives in Amherstburg, where he was also born September 4, 1884, the son of Eccles J. Gott and Cecelia Brett. His father died when he was very young, and he has since lived with his mother, caring for her, causing her to share his triumphs, taking her to Ottawa during sessions, bestowing upon her a filial affection that is exemplary.

Educated in the Public Schools of Amherstburg and Gesto, he finished his education in the High School at Essex. When a high school student he enlisted with the 21st Mounted Rifles, of Windsor, for service in the South African War, but his application was refused on account of being under age. That desire to fight was not an outburst of spasmodic enthusiasm; it was pep, that North of Ireland century-old heritage which was manifesting itself. During the Great War Mr. Gott was prevented from service by his responsibilities at home. But he took revenge for his inability to tramp the veldts of South Africa or face the enemy in Flanders by giving to the "boys" all that was in him. Red Cross work, Patriotic Fund work, Victory Loan work, he had a hand in everything. He was "Gott" through and through.

Mr. Gott is a celibate. His mother shares his happy home, a short distance south of historic Fort Malden. To her he ascribes the major portion of the success he has attained; he claims, and rightfully, that the greatest asset any public man can have is the blessings of a Christian mother. Mr. Gott and his mother are a wonderful inspiration to each other; they join in the general activities of the community both in joy and sorrow, and are examples of genuine humanitarians. Yes, "Eck" Gott is a bachelor, and you may guess why. It is really inspiring to hear him relate his "thousands of reasons" for remaining in celibacy. He becomes actually eloquent then.

He is an all-round goodfellow, never loses an opportunity to perform an act of charity or kindness, fights to win but fights squarely, likes it when things are hotsy-totsy, tackles tasks with the assurance of a Hercules, laughs heartily, and is all full of gusto. What he would do if he lost in a fight I do not know, for he has never lost one.



PAUL POISSON

PHYSICIAN, surgeon, military officer, clubman, politician and good sport, Paul Poisson, member for North Essex in the Ontario Legislative Assembly is all of this and as proficient in one activity as in the other.

Of a robust constitution, straight as an I, facial features that denote vivacity and hardness, a firm mouth, penetrating eye, elastic gait, energetic of speech and gesture, Dr. Paul Poisson is possessed of moral qualities that correspond with his physical exterior. He has strong religious convictions, is an ardent defender of French-Canadian rights, full of aggressiveness in discussion, irreproachable in professional etiquette and personal conduct, and loves popularity. Endowed with the gift of eloquence—although not a litterateur—he is forceful in argumentation, presents a case with a

logic that is sometimes disarming, attacks with intrepidity, and defends himself with vigour.

Dr. Paul Poisson is the son of Damase J. and Helene Poisson, whose maiden name was Diebourg. He acquired his primary education in the separate schools of Belle River. At thirteen he had passed his matriculation examinations, and five years later he had completed his course at the Windsor High School. From the high school he went to Western University, at London, Ontario, where he obtained the degree of M. D. in 1909. With the exception of the years that he served overseas in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, he has practiced the medical profession in Tecumseh, where he still resides, and where he has received many expressions of public confidence. Although practicing general medicine, he specializes in surgery, for which he

is eminently fitted by temperament and training. He forms part of the Senior Staff of Hotel Dieu Hospital, of Windsor, and the prominence to which he has risen in his profession has gained him the honour of being chosen President of the Essex County Medical Society for the year 1927.

During the Great War, Dr. Paul Poisson served overseas in the C. A. M. C. He enlisted August 11, 1914, and was discharged March 29, 1919. In 1916 he was honoured by being awarded the Military Cross. Previous to his enlistment in the C. E. F., Dr. Poisson had had nine years' experience in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. In the official records of the country he is listed as Major Paul Poisson, M. C.

Whether Dr. Poisson entered politics in order to perfect his experience by the study, at public meetings and in the Legislature, of the "collective phenomena of psychology and physiology," I would assert with diffidence. It is more probable that his instinctive devotion to Canada and the Empire was the reason.

He was only twenty-seven years of age when he became the Conservative candidate in the provincial election of 1914. He was defeated by Mr. Severin Ducharme. In 1919 he was again the choice of his party, but the U. F. O. wave that swept the Hearst Government out of office in the election of that year, also carried him, and Mr. Alphonse G. Tisdelle, who had the combined support of the Liberals and the Farmers, won the contest by a large majority. In 1926, when Premier Howard G. Ferguson appealed to the people and made of Government Control of Liquor the main issue to be decided, Dr. Paul Poisson once more responded to the call of the Conservative Party, and became a Fergusonian candidate. The retirement of his opponent, Mr. Edward P. Tellier, representative of the constituency since 1923, gave him an acclamation on December 1, date of the election. In the first session that followed the election of that Parliament, he was given the honour of seconding the Address to the Speech from the Throne, and acquitted himself with credit to himself, to his constituents and to his compatriots. The form of his speech on that

occasion, and the manner in which he treated public questions of national scope and importance stamped him as a coming man in the Canadian political arena.

Prior to his entry into the larger field of provincial politics, Dr. Poisson had acquired a wide experience in municipal politics. When Tecumseh was incorporated into a town in 1921, he was chosen as its first mayor. In 1922 and 1923 he again occupied the mayor's chair, but in 1924 he sponsored the election to that post of Mr. M. S. Clapp, thus cementing the friendship between the two races that compose the population of the town, and giving the country a fruitful example of the cooperation, understanding and amity that should exist among the various elements that Providence has cast upon this great land of ours. In 1925, in response to a general demand from the people, he again entered the contest for the mayoralty and was elected by an overwhelming majority over Mr. Maurice Renaud. He retired at the end of his term and personally moved the election by acclamation of his opponent in the preceding election, Mr. Renaud, who has since been mayor of the town.

In 1911, Dr. Paul Poisson married Miss Gertrude Connor, daughter of Michael Connor, of Kitchener, Ontario. Six children have been born by this marriage, all of whom are living at home. The eldest of the family, Gerald, is a student at the Jesuits' College, at Sudbury, Ontario.

Dr. Poisson is a member of the following fraternal societies: Knights of Columbus, Canadian Mutual Benefit Association, Artisans Canadien-Francais, and Le Cercle Canadien Catholique, which he himself founded in order to arouse in the youth the spirit of mutuality, cooperation and neighbourliness, and with the view of stimulating a desire for artistic and intellectual attainments.

Dr. Paul Poisson's achievement brings out with force this practical and moral lesson: Indifference, indecision and indolence accomplish nothing. Real success is obtained only by direction of mind, firmness of opinion, stick-to-it-iveness, and even doggedness.



HARRY EGBERT GUPPY

HE WAS born in Confederation year, only twenty-three days after the Union of the Canadian Provinces had been inaugurated. His father was William James Guppy, and his mother Rose Ellen Morris, of Newbury, in Middlesex County. He was educated in the Newbury public school and in the Wardsville High School. His father was conducting a general store in Newbury, and when he perceived that his son Harry could be of some assistance in the store he requested his services. Harry Egbert Guppy then left school never to return. He was fourteen years of age.

Today H. E. Guppy is President of H. E. Guppy & Company, Limited, of Windsor, Ontario, one of the largest wholesale grocery houses west of Toronto. He has been a mem-

ber of the Windsor Board of Education since 1911, has been a factor in the commercial life of Windsor and the County of Essex for thirty-five years, and is on the executive of the Border Cities' most useful community organization, the Chamber of Commerce. In 1898 he married Emma Beaumes. There are two daughters, Margaret and Katherine.

At the age of sixty, Mr. Guppy has forty-six years of practical experience in wholesale and retail trading. The growth of his business is the outcome of the work of almost a lifetime, the result of assiduous attention to everyday tasks, and the fruits of a well-organized and sagacious mind.

His thirty-five years at the head of a business that he personally started is a record; his mem-

bership of sixteen years on the Windsor Board of Education is another. He has seen Border business men come and go, businesses initiated, struggle for a time, and then disappear. But H. E. Guppy goes on, hale of health, vigorous of body and mind, enterprising and successful.

His achievement in the wholesale grocery business illustrates vividly H. E. Guppy's organizing ability. The chain of Red and White Stores that encircles the whole County of Essex is his work, if not entirely his conception. Chain stores are primarily the outcome of conditions arising out of the Great War. It was found that cooperation among retailers in buying and advertising was the only solution to the problems then facing the grocery trade. Mr. Guppy studied the idea propounded by Mr. Flickenger, of Buffalo, of Chain Stores. He interviewed, or caused to be interviewed, a number of grocery store owners, and submitted to them a plan, the basis of which was collective buying and advertising. The results obtained at the very start more than justified the hopes expressed. The plan saved many retailers from embarrassments that might have become ominous. Freed from the worries and confusion attending replenishment of stocks, they gave more attention to service, interior decorations and general improvement. Better business followed all around, and today there are 87 Red and White retailers in the County of Essex. Mr. Guppy is their adviser, their buyer, as well as their advertising agent and the grocery business is on a sounder basis.

Mr. Guppy's achievement in the field of education has a five-fold aspect. During his terms of the Board of Education, not only have five new schools been built, but the buildings were modernized by the construction therein of auditoriums and gymnasiums. In addition to this, the curriculum has been improved by the introduction of Manual Training, Domestic Science and Music; and the teaching has been

made to give better results by the introduction of the rotary system, which involves specialization of subjects by teachers in the schools. In the latter innovation, Windsor led all Canada, and now the plan has spread as far as Australia.

But his outstanding achievement was the initiation of Vocational Training in the Border Cities. The present Windsor-Walkerville Technical School is the outgrowth of a movement started in 1913, when Mr. Guppy was chairman of the Board of Education. The movement first consisted of Industrial Night Classes, which were conducted under the supervision of Mr. F. Gavin, Principal of the Collegiate Institute. It was immediately discovered that the need in the Border Cities for Vocational and Industrial Education was urgent. The War, however, interfered with the plans that were at once formulated. These plans suggested a cooperative effort by all the Border Municipalities with a view to the establishment of a separate institution for the purpose in mind. But it was not until after the War that this aim was attained, and the work was carried on by two municipalities, Windsor and Walkerville. A joint board was formed, comprising members of the Separate and Public School Boards of those two municipalities, and in 1923, the beautiful structure, known as the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School was officially opened by Colonel Cockshutt, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario. The first Joint Board of the Technical School was composed as follows: H. E. Guppy, Chairman, H. J. Mero, Vice-Chairman, H. J. Neal, Judge J. J. Coughlin, M. McHenry, Albert Long, T. McGraw, J. Murray, N. Ortved, O. Perry, J. McKay, and J. Hart.

Such men as Harry Egbert Guppy are factors in any community. Stalwart in character and progressive in ideas, they build for the future, for eternity.



THOMAS ZACHARIAH CHICK

THE day when Thomas Chick was handling a pick and shovel for a pittance per 10 and 12 long hours is still within the memory of many in the Border Cities and the County of Essex. But from the day he took his first contract for excavating, back in 1884, the name of Thomas Zachariah Chick has been a synonym for probity, justice and uprightness. He was then only twenty, without education and without means. His only credentials were his high principles of honesty, his muscles, and an utter disregard for conventions regarding hours of labour. This contract was for excavating Ouellette Avenue, from Erie Street to Tecumseh Road. It proved to be a profitless undertaking, but he carried on to the end, and the work was well done.

But this first ill-fated venture in a field where matured experience is almost the only guarantee of success did not discourage the young, enterprising lad with the muscles and the brawn. His ambition was to do things, to do big things and to do them well. He therefore went from the Charybdis of excavating to the Scylla of sewerage. When he was through with his first job he was a wreck. But Thomas Chick braced up. The future belongs to those who have confidence in themselves:

"Then take this honey for the bitterest cup,
There is no failure save in giving up;
No real fall as long as one still tries,
For seeming set-backs make the strong man wise.
There is no defeat, in truth, save from within,
Unless you're beaten there, you're bound to win."

Thomas Chick was not beaten from within. There was there, in his left side, something unshakable. He was bound to win. He crossed the line and went to Pennsylvania, where he acquired practical experience in road and railroad building. From Shade Creek in Pennsylvania he retraced his steps to Detroit, and supervised the construction of the Detroit and North-western, first from Sandhill to Northville, and then from Farmington to Pontiac. That was more valuable experience. When he returned to Canada, Hiram Walker & Sons were engaged in building the Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railroad (now the Pere Marquette), and he joined the construction "gang." Things were brightening up. The dark hours when he could not put up the tender money for a contract had vanished, and he bid for the construction of the Walker yards at St. Thomas. Hiram Walker & Sons knew Thomas Chick, and they gave him the contract.

From that day on Thomas Chick went forward. Pluck had saved him from a total wreck. No man can descend to such a low ebb that he cannot again rise, if he is undaunted in his courage, and unstained in his reputation. What had been begun on three occasions, was begun once more, and Thomas Chick, fortified by experience and knowledge, re-entered into the contracting business in Windsor. He built sidewalks and constructed sewers; he excavated and dug, and laid pavements and asphalt. He crossed the confines of his city, and paved in London and Amherstburg. From well he went to good; from good he went to better, and now the superlative is the only term that can be used to describe the results of his untiring efforts.

Thomas Chick was born in Leroy, Illinois, January 8, 1863. He was the son of John Whitfield Chick and Elizabeth Huddleston. When he was only a year and one-half old his parents

removed to Canada, and took up farming in the Township of Sandwich South. There Thomas Chick was raised; and there also he learned the Three R's, in the little public school, at Jackson's Corners. He was still in knee pants when his parents made Windsor their residence, and he attended the public schools of that city for a short time. When he began life on his own account, he was only in his early teens, but he had those qualities of body and soul that move mountains. The story of his career is told above.

On December 26, 1888, Thomas Chick was united in marriage to Mary P. Lardi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lardi. Six children have issued from this marriage: John Digby, of Windsor, well known in business, political and sports circles; Thomas L. (deceased); Mary (deceased); Marion (deceased); Courtney B. and Bruce H., both of Walkerville.

Mr. Chick is interested in the following commercial and financial enterprises: President of Universal Contracting Company; President of Chick Contracting Company; President of Chick Fuel and Supply Company; President of Chick Land and Building Company; Director of Mutual Finance Corporation; and Director of Guarantee Trust Company.

He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner and a Forester. He is a member of the Windsor, the St. Clair Country, and the Essex Golf and Country Clubs. He is an enthusiastic baseball fan, and the Chick team is considered one of the best aggregations in Western Ontario. He is also very fond of hockey.

Mr. Chick has travelled extensively in Canada, United States and Cuba, and has visited the British Isles on one occasion. He is a lover of music, and beautiful paintings have a special attraction for him.



DANIEL THOMPSON

CHIEF THOMPSON is 54 years of age. He was born in the Township of West Nisouria, Middlesex County, Ontario, May 29, 1873. His father was William Thompson, a native of Fyfeshire, Scotland, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Davis, Canadian by birth and parentage. He received his primary education in the common schools of West Nisouria. Unfortunately, the premature death of his father prevented his going beyond the Fourth Book. He was then entering upon his 16th year. For four years thereafter he helped on the 150-acre homestead, along with two older brothers. One of his functions on the farm was to take produce to London, a distance of ten miles. On one of his periodical trips to London he was approached by an official of the Police Department, who had discovered in him

all the material necessary for the making of an ideal constable, and was offered a position on the local force. From that day, Daniel Thompson's career was marked. He was to be an officer of the law.

Daniel Thompson remained on the London Police Force, as constable, until 1905, when he resigned to open a restaurant. He disposed of that business in the following year and accepted an offer from Woodstock to become Chief of Police of that City. He remained in Woodstock until 1910. In that year he became Chief of Police of Peterborough and for a decade thereafter served that town in that capacity.

Chief Thompson came to Windsor, December 16, 1920. At the time, the Windsor Police Force consisted of 22 men. The Police Head-

quarters were in a deplorable condition. They were unsanitary, congested and offered no privacy whatever. Although plans for new headquarters had been under study, nothing had been done. It thus became his duty to press for action, for prompt action. In this he was heartily supported by Magistrate Gundy, and by Chairman Sam Keyser, of the Building Committee. Work on the new building was started in the Spring of 1921, and it was carried on so vigorously that Court was held in it on December 16 of the same year. The Windsor Police Headquarters are unquestionably the finest buildings of their kind in Ontario. They are a credit to Windsor, and a tribute to the man who was chiefly responsible for their design: Daniel Thompson.

But Chief Thompson's principal achievement in Windsor, in the eyes of future generations, will not have been the erection of new Police Headquarters. They were a necessity, and a long-admitted one. His work in that city must be viewed from another angle. It must be viewed from its moral aspect. Police work consists not only of the detection of crime; its foremost object is to maintain public order, preserve liberty and make the life and property of the citizens secure against assault, burglary and other forms of depredation. In other words prevention of crime is more important than detection of crime. Now-a-days criminals can be easily detected; but to prevent criminals from carrying out their insidious designs is more difficult. It is therefore in that direction that Chief Thompson's efforts have been aimed. It is more human to educate against crime than to punish for it. Society gains by the prevention of crime and loses in punishing the culprits.

One of the achievements to the credit of Chief Thompson has been the bringing into his department one of the most efficient fingerprint bureaus on the North American continent. This bureau is under Constable J. R. Wilkinson, and has been the means of detecting the presence of criminals in many cities, thus thwarting their purpose; and it also has been instrumental in bringing to justice many criminals who might otherwise have escaped punishment for their crimes.

Another feature of Mr. Thompson's work has to do with the relations of policemen with young boys and girls. To the majority of children the uniform of a policeman is an object to be feared. But this is wrong. Chief Thompson's idea is to create a feeling that the policeman is the protector of children; that he is their friend, not their enemy; that his duty is to direct them in the right path as much as to withdraw them from the wrong one. That is what he calls educational work. That sort of work engenders respect for authority, and stimulates cooperation for the preservation of peace and order. In his many addresses and lectures before the Chief Constables Association of Canada, which he joined in 1910, his favorite theme has been "Crime Prevention," "Educational Law," "School Children vs. Policemen," "Causes of Crime," and allied subjects.

Chief Daniel Thompson has been for several years on the Executive Committee of the Chief Constables Association of Canada, and was President of that association in 1921. He is also member of the International Chiefs of Police Association, and in 1926, was elected 3rd Vice-President of that body at the Chicago Convention.

At the Windsor convention of the latter association, held in 1927, he was unanimously elected First Vice-President.

Chief Thompson was married, February 24, 1898, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth White of London. Mrs. Thompson died February 19, 1925, leaving four children: Melville Daniel, now 28, of Detroit; Hilda May, 26, who is a trained nurse at Ravenswood, Chicago; Gordon, 24, an employee at Crowley-Milner's, in Detroit; and Mildred, 21, at home at 35 Elm Ave.

He is a Mason, and is also an active member of the Elks, the Moose and the Foresters.

If you meet a debonair gentleman, 6 foot 2, carrying 270 pounds of flesh and bone, straight, alert, military in bearing, grey-haired, clean-shaved, and with a ready, ever-present, broad and friendly smile, salute him. It is Chief Thompson, of the City of Windsor.



CHARLES S. PORTER

COMPARED with the other business men of the Border and the County I would say that he represents most perfectly the meridional type. Small of stature but rotund; short in the step but quick in the march; rapid in the gesture; everything about his physical build indicates vigour, even strength. Morally and mentally he duplicates his physical characteristics. Experience, reflection and perhaps the influence of the atmosphere in which he has lived have tempered a blood that is hot, calmed a too vivid imagination, and matured a judgment that is instinctively equitable.

Charles S. Porter was born at Ovid, Michigan, May 31, 1875. His parents were John A. Porter and Elizabeth Thompson. He completed the elementary education he had ac-

quired at Ovid in Detroit, where he took a general business course, and special courses in cost accounting and body engineering.

From the age of 25 Mr. Porter has continually been identified with the automotive industry. He has lived, so to speak, in a metallic world.

It is said that the foundations of society are agriculture, manufacture and transportation. If that be so—and I believe it is—Charles S. Porter has been in extremely close touch with at least two of the economic and social processes of society for more than a quarter of a century. He has been an eye witness of, and a contributor to, the progress achieved in systems of production, distribution and consumption since the beginning of the motor industry. To this general

knowledge—which includes the transition from small-scale to large-scale production, the substitution of machines for men, and the complex methods of marketing—he adds the special knowledge of another economic fundamental: labour, the human element of the factory. Although present industrial tendencies are to place the burden on mechanical rather than on muscular power, men are, nevertheless, the directing force behind the machines. Industrial relationships between employer and employee have thus been among the many problems with which Mr. Porter has had to deal. He has brought to the solution of these problems a thorough understanding of man's right to his labour, and of labour's right to a just distribution of the wealth it creates. Mr. Porter's success is as much due to his knowledge of men, and of the conditions under which men should work, as it is to his knowledge of the business of manufacturing.

Mr. Charles S. Porter is Secretary and Managing Director of the Gotfredson Corporation, of Walkerville. His first experience in the manufacture of vehicles was with the Anderson Carriage Company, of Detroit, for whom he acted as Superintendent of the trimming division from 1900 to 1905. In the latter year he associated himself with the Maxwell-Briscoe Company of Tarrytown, N. Y., in the capacity of Superintendent of body construction. After seven years in this particular field he accepted a similar post with the American Auto Trimming Company, at Walkerville. Three years later, 1915, he was appointed General Manager of that Company, and in 1920, when the Gotfredson interests acquired the American Auto Trimming Company, he was confirmed in his present position, that of Secretary and Man-

aging Director of Gotfredson Corporation, the largest manufacturers of motor trucks in the Dominion of Canada. His rise from the lowest rung of the ladder to a high executive position, confirms the experience in the industrial world that captains—if not magnates—generally come from the ranks. Initiative, administrative ability, and trustworthiness always find their reward. Retributive justice compels it.

It is a significant coincidence that Charles S. Porter should have been interested in vehicles long before his identification with the motor industry in 1900. Before the motor car came in vogue, the bicycle was the rage, and Mr. Porter was one of the best pedalists of his day. He was at different times champion cyclist at both short and long distances. This championship was almost a corollary of the function he then exercised, namely, Assistant Physical Director in the Chicago Y. M. C. A., a position which he filled from 1897 to 1900. Mental and intellectual labour is impossible without physical fitness. If the mind is the medium that electrifies physical energy, it is the body, in the first instance, that generates the current.

Mr. Porter was married June 25, 1907 to Tracie M. Greiner, of Saginaw, Michigan. They have no children. They reside at 176 Windermere Road, Walkerville.

Charles S. Porter is a prominent Mason and Shriner. Socially he is affiliated with the Beach Grove Country Club and with the Windsor Club.

In addition to being Secretary and Managing Director of Gotfredson Corporation, he is Secretary of the Border Transit Company of Walkerville, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Curtis Company of Windsor.



JOHN GALLAGHER MULLEN

HE IS President of the Mullen Coal Company of Amherstburg and Sandwich.

Mr. Mullen's names and surname indicate his nationality. He was born at Westport, Ireland, April 12, 1848. His father was John Mullen and his mother's maiden name was Celia Gallagher. He was only twenty-two months old when his parents crossed the Atlantic and settled in Cleveland, Ohio. It was in that city that Mr. Mullen received his education, under the direction of the Christian Brothers. His school days were finished at 13, and he then himself taught school for one year under his former masters. An idea of his mental aptness may be gained from the fact that he became a teacher at such an early age.

But he was not destined to become famous as an educator. After a term he left the tutorship for the more promising career of business man. His first association in business was with no less a personage than John D. Rockefeller, and for three years he rolled barrels of oil on the Cleveland docks with J. D.'s brother, Frank. However the oil business was only a temporary venture. John D. Rockefeller was so big in it that John Gallagher Mullen could not see himself in the picture. He, therefore, left oil for that other important mineral: coal. He was then 18 years of age. So that, in the terms by which time is reckoned, Mr. Mullen has actively been in the coal business for more than sixty-one years. It's a record.

Mr. Mullen soon made himself conspicuous to his employers by the quality of his work, and accordingly rose in their confidence and trust. He made himself conversant with every detail of the coal business, and, possessed of executive ability, he was sent, after three years, to Amherstburg, Ontario, to take charge of the affairs of a Cleveland concern there. He was only 26 when entrusted with that responsible mission.

Three years later, in 1877, Mr. Mullen bought out the interests of his employers at Amherstburg, and founded the Mullen Coal Company, which he has since personally conducted, almost uninterruptedly. Among his former associates in his coal enterprises were Cuddy Mullen and Martin Mullen, the former a banker in Amherstburg, and the latter an industrialist and financier of high repute in the business circles of the United States.

The Mullen Coal Company is one of the largest firms of its kind on the lakes. It caters exclusively to steamships, and for that purpose it has dock facilities at Sandwich as well as at Amherstburg. The Mullen dock at Sandwich is the largest on the Great Lakes. In the winter of 1926-27 upwards of \$100,000 were spent in improving it. It is now the last word in fuel dock structure.

Part of the Mullen Coal Company equipment consists of two coal freighters: the "John Mullen" and the "Alaska." These freighters are in service between Ohio ports and the Mullen docks at Sandwich and Amherstburg.

In 1909 the Mullen Coal Company was incorporated under Michigan laws, and J. Norvell, Mr. Mullen's eldest son, was placed in charge of the business. However, the founder of the company retained its presidency. F. J. Maloney, Jr. is Secretary-Treasurer of the Company.

John Gallagher Mullen is now in his 79th year. The weight of years and cares begins to tell upon him. But the strength of his will supplements for the weakness of his body. He lately underwent a serious operation in a Cleveland Hospital, but under pain and knife he continued to manifest that vitality which never betrayed him in his younger days. He still has in the eye the flash of youth, in his conversation the gift of wit and humour, and in his heart the courage of a giant.

Although engaged in a pursuit that demanded his closest attention, Mr. Mullen has found it possible to give some of his time to the service of his community. He was Mayor of Amherstburg in 1892, 1893 and 1895, and for the past three years he has been Chairman of the Amherstburg Public Library Board. He is proud of his town and Amherstburg is proud of Mr. Mullen's qualities as citizen and gentleman. His sterling character commands respect; he represents a type from which strong manhood emanates.

Mr. Mullen married, June 29, 1881, Isabella, daughter of Dallas Norvell and Eliza Lewis, of Amherstburg. There are four children: J. Norvell, P. Macomb, Elizabeth and Fanchette, the last mentioned being the widow of the late Harry F. Gilman. They all live in Amherstburg.

Some time ago Mr. Mullen purchased the old Reynolds Home in Amherstburg, and his sons are now engaged in remodelling and modernizing it. The Reynolds Home was built in 1799 by that celebrated English gentleman and military officer, Colonel Reynolds, who distinguished himself on the battlefield during the War of 1812. He was later appointed Commander at Fort Malden. The Reynolds Home is one of the oldest and most historic in the County of Essex. The architects in charge of the remodelling are Palmer and Riley, of New York.



HENRY JAMES NEAL

LIKE almost all the men whose life-story is told in this collection, Henry James Neal started to struggle for life at a tender age. At 15 he had put a coat of varnish upon the erudition he had acquired in the common schools of Courtright, Ailsa Craig, Leamington and Windsor, and he was ready for the fray. As he was endowed with a precocious mind, his ten months at the Gutchess Business College, in Detroit, were sufficient to complete his mental equipment.

His higher training having been along the lines of "commercialism," "Harry" Neal very consistently embraced the profession of accountant. He worked in the capacity of book-keeper and accountant almost without "interregnum" from 1898 to 1915. His employers during

that period were the Griffin Wheel Company, the Weaver Coal and Coke Company, and the E. J. Corbett Coal and Coke Company, all of Detroit, and the Neal Baking Company, of Windsor, with which he became associated in 1907.

The Neal Baking Company was the work of Mr. Neal's father. After the latter's death in 1903, the business was carried on by his widow and his older sons, Henry James joining the firm only in 1907, as aforesaid, taking the office of Secretary.

The history of the Neal Baking Company, from 1905 to 1925, is practically the history of "Harry" Neal's activities in the baking business. The concern remained a comparatively small enterprise until 1915. In the meantime

Harry Neal had established the Harry J. Neal Bakery at Sarnia (December 1911), and in 1913 he had purchased James Ruddy's business in London and had started the Neal London Bread Company. In 1915 the original Neal Baking Company was reorganized, and in the process it acquired Harry Neal's establishments at Sarnia and London, and was finally incorporated under a new charter, the capitalization being raised from \$40,000 to \$500,000. Mr. Harry Neal became President of the reorganized company and held that position until 1925, when the several plants, including the Spencer Bakery at St. Thomas, which had been purchased in 1916, were sold to Northern Bakeries Limited, a company which is the Canadian end of the Continental Baking Corporation of United States.

Such is the story of Henry James Neal's commercial and business activities. To confine it to a single paragraph is not to do justice to the achievement. Such rapid progress was the outcome of long months and long years of careful planning, requiring much business ability, a great deal of energy and thought, and no less of industry and productive labour. The lesson to be drawn from it is applicable to any undertaking. The prime condition of success is: concentration of mind, labour and capital upon the business in which one is engaged. Nobody can scatter his capital without scattering his brains at the same time. The old saying: "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" is pure sham. Was it not Andrew Carnegie who said: "Put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket?" Mr. Neal's teacher at the Gutchess Business College had undoubtedly read the Steel King's works, and more particularly his Talk to Young Men, contained in "The Empire of Business."

Now that he is out of the baking business Mr. H. J. Neal styles himself a promoter. He was a promoter all his life. During the time he was with the 21st Essex Fusiliers, he promoted sports, and he was the star at both indoor and outdoor baseball. In indoor baseball the famous battery, Neal and Ponting (now with the Detroit News) is still fresh in the memory of fans. In the field of social activities he promoted "Rotarianism" in Windsor and was the first President of the Windsor Rotary Club. He has been for nine years a member of the Windsor Board of Education, and there, has been the chief advocate of

many progressive reforms in pedagogical and general educational work. He was Chairman of that Board for two consecutive years, and is the only man in Windsor to have ever made that record. In 1921 he tried to promote the interests of the Conservative Party against the late Hon. W. C. Kennedy, and failed where no one could have done better. He was also mainly instrumental in bringing Mr. W. F. Herman to Windsor to start The Border Cities Star. This was another form of promotion work. After that I cannot dispute his right to the title of promoter. He is at present promoting a new departure in Real Estate development. It is based on the principle of community life, and its success is assured. The idea is the result of years of study in real estate investment, and it is now reaching a state of happy fruition.

I have reference here to Roseland Park, in South Windsor. According to Mr. Neal, this is the "biggest thing he has ever tackled." The property consists of a large area of beautifully-situated subdivided land, and is being marketed by the real estate firm of Lambrecht-Kelly, Limited. In addition to being property with inherent value, the subdivision contains an 18-hole Championship Golf Course which will be eventually owned by purchasers of residential lots. Moreover the building restrictions are such as to insure against infringement of any character in the future. A zoning system has been established covering every phase of community life and development.

Henry James Neal was born at Morpeth, in Kent County, October 9, 1883. His parents were Philip Nathaniel Neal and Jane Lucy Dickens. On September 19, 1914, Mr. Neal took as his bride Miss Katherine Bay, daughter of John C. Bay and Marie Hanan, of Detroit. Their home at 680 Victoria Avenue, Windsor, is blessed by the presence of five healthy and vigorous children: Harry J., Jr., Frederick Bay, Dorrit Virginia, Barbara Shirley, and Catherine Audrey Marie.

Mr. Neal is a member of the Windsor Club, and also has membership cards in the London Golf and Country Club and in the Sarnia Golf Club. The character of his recreations is indicated by his club associations. He is also President of the Essex Lawn Cemetery Co., Ltd. This cemetery is on the Huron Line, in Sandwich. This is a high-class undertaking and entirely Mr. Neal's creation.



VITAL BENOIT

LASALLE and Vital Benoit are synonyms. LaSalle was Mr. Benoit's idea; it is also his achievement. The locality was formerly known as Petite Cote, on account of its geological features: the pioneers had the custom of naming places after their physical structure. The community is now known as LaSalle, after the great explorer, Cavelier de LaSalle, and thus it has acquired a new significance in the eyes of historians. It is because of this second baptism that LaSalle has become synonymous with Vital Benoit, who was chiefly responsible for the selection of the name, and who has been the principal factor in the development of the place.

Few men have had a more varied career than Vital Benoit. He has been, in turn, weaver in a factory, farmer, storekeeper, real estate

broker, hotelman, financial adviser, and he is again engaged in the brokerage business. He belongs to the "self-made" class. He started at zero, but he never took his eyes off the thermometer, and as he kept "things hot" the thermometer has always been rising. The mercury now registers a high mark in the scale, and Mr. Benoit is only 50. Will he reach the "boiling point"? I believe it.

Vital Benoit was born in Paincourt, March 15, 1877, the son of Crysologue Benoit and Emilie Goudreau. He attended the local common schools until he was twelve, when he followed his parents to Cohoes, N. Y. There he worked as a weaver in a factory for a time—he was the youngest weaver in that particular factory—but his father soon began to long for

farm life, and the Benoit family returned to Paincourt in 1892. Vital thus became a farm-hand on his father's homestead, working out at intervals in order to obtain a little cash. But as he could only command a "salary" of 25 cents per day, the process was a slow one. However, he "kept at it" until he was 23, when he decided to strike out for himself. He had no money, very little schooling, and no experience. But "Audaces Fortuna Juvat," and within a few months Mr. Benoit was conducting a general store in the Town of Warren, in Northern Ontario, which he started on a "shoe-string," but which he quickly transformed into a prosperous establishment. It was while he was at Warren that he married Miss Margaret Bennan, a school teacher, whose parents, Joseph Patrick Bennan and Honore Crowley, lived in Toronto. Miss Bennan became Mrs. Benoit July 25, 1900.

Mr. Benoit remained at Warren one year only. He disposed of his business there early in 1901, and went to Sault Ste. Marie, which was then experiencing a hectic boom. Such was the boom that no house could be found for rent. Anyone going there to live was forced to buy a house. That is exactly what Mr. Benoit did. In fact he did more than that. He bought property and built several houses. He invested heavily in Soo real estate, and in sixteen months he reaped enough to buy a 50-acre farm in his native Paincourt, pay cash for it, and have a reasonably fat bank account besides. As the boys were wont to say at Paincourt: "Vital has cleaned up." But the statement was not exactly true. Vital had not cleaned up; he had kept the torch upon his thermometer, that's all.

Mr. Benoit remained on "his" farm for nearly two years. During that time he scouted about, looking for further commercial opportunities. He found one in 1903, at Petite Cote, in the hotel business, and he grasped it. He purchased what was then known as the Wellington House, and he became an inn-keeper.

At the time Petite Cote was far from being the prosperous-looking place that LaSalle is today. There was no lighting system, no water system, no telephone system, and public transportation to Windsor and Amherstburg was by means of the primitive horse-stage. But within a year things had changed. He circulated petitions praying for improvements in transportation facilities, and soon the construc-

tion of a tramway line between Windsor and Amherstburg had begun. He installed an acetylene lighting system and a water system in his hotel, and caused the Bell Telephone Company to extend its service to Petite Cote. He dredged a canal from his hotel to the Detroit River, built a dock, and brought into existence a passenger-boat service between Ecorse and Detroit, with stops at Wyandotte, the Wellington House and Shore Acres. Petite Cote was gradually finding a place on the map of the County of Essex. As time went on the locality grew, and signs of general prosperity began to manifest themselves throughout the whole of the Border Communities, from Amherstburg to Tecumseh. Mr. Benoit kept his eyes open and invested all his loose cash in real estate. In a short time a second chapter in his story had been written. He had "arrived."

Then came 1924. The time to give the community he had helped to build a certificate of identification had come. Hitherto Petite Cote had been part of the Township of Sandwich West. But now the locality was assuming a character of its own. It had population, a growing population; it had nearly all the utilities that urban areas enjoy. Why continue an alliance that might prejudice the future on account of the divergent needs of the constituting elements? Mr. Benoit correctly judged the situation. Petite Cote must separate and become a municipality, distinct and with a government of its own. He was the first to urge that need, to press for action upon it and to take the steps necessary towards carrying out the object in mind. His success was unqualified. Petite Cote passed away and LaSalle came into being.

First in promoting the creation of the Town, he became first in all its activities. He was LaSalle's first mayor. Nominated by an Act of Parliament in 1924, he has been elected ever since. He was the first elected separate School trustee; he was the first President of the Society of Ushers; he was the first Postmaster of the Town, and the first President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. He was also the first representative of the Town on the Border Utilities Commission and he still is a member of that body. He is LaSalle through and through, and LaSalle recognizes it by bestowing upon him all the honours in its gift.

He is "Vital" not only in name but also in fact.



WALTER THOMAS PIGGOTT

AFTER all, life is short; it is as fugitive as shadow. He was so full of life, so vigorous, so active! When he died, September 1, 1924, his numerous friends mournfully remarked: "How death seems to take pleasure in felling the strong oaks, in striking at the monarchs of trade and business!"

Walter Thomas Piggott was a monarch. He was supreme in his occupation . . . one of those heads that are always raised towards the zenith, one of those minds whose motto is EXCELSIOR. Commenting upon his demise, the Border Cities Star said editorially: ". . . As the elder business men pass, one by one, we should stop to realize what their service has meant in the way of laying the foundations for the greater Border Cities."

It was a fitting comment. For Walter Thomas Piggott was a builder. He built himself up, he built a great business, he built slogans, and he built a good reputation. Whenever he fell—and he was not without his reverses—he had the courage to rise again, the courage to continue smiling, to keep on boosting, and not to forget that "knocking never gets anyone anywhere."

He was principally known as a lumberman. Son of John Piggott, the lumber king of Chatham, he was raised in the lumber yard and planing mill atmosphere; he grew in that atmosphere, later became its chief element, and finally died in it, leaving it, however, pregnant with his spirit of enthusiasm, his energy, his ardour and his keenness.

But his genial character carried his acquaintances even farther than did his business connections. He was everybody's friend and everybody was his friend. There was no movement set afoot for the good of the community that did not count him among its chief promoters; no patriotic organization that did not seek and obtain his liberal assistance; no welfare body that did not enjoy his generous patronage. He was one of those souls whose loyalty knows no breach, whose elan recognizes no obstacle . . . one of those natures whose exuberance finds an outlet only in cheerfulness, kindness and magnanimity.

Walter T. Piggott was born at Chatham, March 5, 1870. His father was John Piggott and his mother Elizabeth Cunningham. He was educated in the public schools, Collegiate Institute and Business College of his native city. He began his career in the lumber trade in 1887, becoming associated in that year with the firm founded by his father in 1869, of which he assumed the managership in 1892. In 1894 John Piggott & Sons purchased W. G. Nutson's lumber business in Windsor, and in 1911, the late W. T. Piggott removed to that city and became the manager of that growing concern.

Immediately upon his arrival in Windsor he became identified with nearly all the active commercial, sport and social organizations of that thriving city. He was a member of the Border Chamber of Commerce, of the Retail Merchants' Association and of the Builders' and Contractors' Association of the County of Essex, of which he was President in 1916. Socially and fraternally he was associated with the St. Clair Country Club, the Essex Golf and Country Club, the Windsor Club, the Transportation Club of Detroit, the Elks, the I. O. O. F., and the Masons.

In 1918 the original name of John Piggott & Sons was changed to that of Walter T. Piggott Lumber Company. In July 1924 that company was incorporated under the laws of Ontario, and it became a limited company, with Mr. Piggott as President. He died two months later, of blood poisoning, and since his death his widow, nee Josephine Smith, daughter of Angus M. and Elizabeth Smith, of Algonac, Michigan, whom he had married December 11, 1920, has been President of the firm.

The late Walter T. Piggott's principal trait was his aggressiveness. Once decided upon a course he brooked no challenge to its pursuit. He saw in the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Railway an enterprise that would eventually develop the County of Essex, and despite difficulties that seemed insurmountable he held on to his opinion. He was one of the original stockholders of the company, also one of the largest, and from 1909 to 1914 he was manager of the company. It was during that period that the extension of the line from Essex to Leamington was constructed. During the War the W. E. & L. S. Railway went to the wall, and Walter T. Piggott went down with it. All his cash assets were wiped out; he had not a cent to his credit. Even his lumber business had been materially affected by the collapse, but he buckled to the new task confronting him, risked his reputation against great odds, and finally succeeded in rebuilding his shattering business. Within a few years that business was again impregnable strong.

Combined with this spirit of aggressiveness was his happy faculty of avoiding friction in his relationships with other business men or with associates. He had the knack, or adroitness, of humanizing business, of softening it, and of getting "things done without driving." This combination of opposed faculties is an unusual possession. It may be described as a paradox in a man's make-up. But it was the chief factor in Walter T. Piggott's success. Perhaps is it also one of the many reasons why his name and achievement are yet—despite a world so busily engaged in forgetting—so vivid in the memory of Borderites.

Mr. Piggott was very fond of politics. A strong Liberal he was always at the helm when a political fight was being waged. Prior to his coming to Windsor he had sat for three years on the Chatham City Council, where he was for two years Chairman of the Board of Works and Industrial Committee. He never himself, however, nourished any political ambition in any wider field than municipal affairs, although his natural endowments might have gained for him a pronounced success in public life.

Here's to Walter T. Piggott's memory . . .



WILLIAM THOMAS WESGATE

WHEN one passes on Sandwich Street, at the southwest corner of the intersection of that street with Strabane Avenue, in the Town of Ford, Ontario, his attention is drawn by the sight of a giant sign, on which he reads:

IT'S PURE
THAT'S SURE

That is William Thomas Wesgate's Ice Cream Manufacturing Plant.

Mr. Wesgate was born at Moorefield, Ontario, on Christmas Day in the year 1870. His father was George Wesgate and his mother's maiden name was Kezia Armstrong. He acquired his elementary education in the public school of Palmerston, whereto his parents had gone when he was but two. His father was a carpenter, and was not blessed with the posses-

sion of many worldly goods. Consequently young William Thomas had no opportunity of pursuing his studies beyond the Fourth form.

He was only fourteen when his father died. Although not homeless, he found himself obliged, after this sad occurrence, to embark upon the boat of life without means and with but a smattering of education. Nothing was left for him but to work, and work he did.

His first employment was in a flax mill in the Town of Palmerston. There he toiled for two years, saving his pennies and getting some insight into the complexes of life. At the end of two years he had saved enough pennies to pay his fare to Buffalo; and to Buffalo he went, in the hope of finding employment that would hold some promises for the future. He found

work, and also a future. For seventeen years he remained in Buffalo, driving milk wagons, doing every specie of work about dairies, and operating a milk and cream business on his own account for thirteen years. In 1905 he disposed of his Buffalo business at a good profit and came to Windsor where he continued in the same pursuit. It was Mr. Wesgate who introduced the practice of selling milk and cream in bottles. Some time afterwards he added to this business, bakery, confectionery and ice cream. His store was in the Heintzman Building, on Ouellette Avenue. It was his second attempt in the field of competitive endeavour, and after struggling for five years he found himself in the hands of the sheriff. He had failed. It was a serious blow. After twenty-four years of hard work, he was no farther ahead than when he started, perhaps worse. But in the cataclysm he had saved his reputation. This he had kept intact and unstained, and it is that cleanliness of business repute that later lifted him from the mire of penury.

Realizing that he was in a state of indigence, William T. Wesgate crossed over to Detroit in search of work, any kind of work, providing it afforded subsistence. He was successful in his search. He was employed first by the Ideal Manufacturing Company, makers of plumbers' supplies, and later by the Wagner Baking Company. He stayed in Detroit for eight months.

In the meantime there had developed in Windsor a condition that proved afterwards to be the foundation of his making. There was nobody in the City at the time catering to fraternal societies for their social entertainments, nor to hotels for banquets, and some of Mr. Wesgate's friends suggested to him that he should return to Windsor and start out anew in that specialty. He accepted.

The business was productive of good results from the very start. As time went by it grew so rapidly that he found himself unable to satisfy all the demands that were made upon him. It was then that he saw an opening in the manufacture of ice cream, and to relate how William Thomas Wesgate started his present business is to give the story all the characteristics of a romance.

All he invested was \$25. With this money he bought a used freezer from George Hanrahan

and took it to his home on Langlois Avenue. There he began to make ice cream by hand. He made ice cream by day and he made ice cream by night. He sold that ice cream to all corners of the city, and soon Wesgate's ice cream became as popular in Windsor as Lipton's Tea in England. It was then (1911) that he purchased a piece of property at the corner of Strabane Avenue and Sandwich Street, in Ford, and started his present plant. In 1912 he equipped that plant with modern machinery and began to build, on the solid rock of sound commercial principles, a business that has now attained proportions unequalled in the Border Cities.

IT'S PURE THAT'S SURE

says Mr. Wesgate.

Such is William Thomas Wesgate's achievement. The success of a man is always measured from the point at which he starts to the point which he finally reaches. W. T. Wesgate was forty-one years old when he discovered his rainbow. At one end of the rainbow was an idea—manufacturing ice cream—at the other end was a bushel of hopes. He completed it with hard work, assiduousness at the task, and sound business ideals. And he has succeeded.

But William Thomas Wesgate has not confined his activities entirely to the manufacturing and marketing of ice cream. As a good citizen should do, he has always been interested in educational and municipal affairs. In 1917 and 1918 he was a member of the Ford council, and in 1919 he was elected on the Windsor Public School Board, on which he served for four consecutive years, being chairman in 1924. He is at present member of the Windsor City Council.

Mr. Wesgate is a prominent mason, and also takes an active part in the work of the Rotary Club. Having but little time for recreation he is not associated with any golf or country club.

On October 21, 1919, he married Jessie Ella Lambe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lambe, of Harriston, Ontario. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Wesgate reside at 205 Giles Boulevard, in the City of Windsor.



LOUIS A. MERLO

MR. MERLO was born August 19, 1883, in Cuggiono, a suburb of the historic City of Milan, almost in the shade of the famous Gothic Cathedral of the same name, on the shores of the beautiful Olona River, in the middle of that magnificent plain which stretches between the Adda and the Ticino, within sight distance of the towering Alps. His father was Battista Merlo and his mother Maria Parisi. He received his primary education in the Municipal School of Cuggiono, but circumstances at home forced him to substitute the plow and the hoe for the pencil and the scribbler when he was only nine. He was the only male child of a family of four, and his help on the small parental homestead was indispensable.

But Louis Merlo was not destined to become a farmer by occupation. Three years of farm-

ing developed in him a dislike for the calling rather than a taste for it. He therefore left the quiet, monotonous life of the "paysan," to embark upon the more eventful career of a day-labourer. He was then 12.

For five years thereafter he worked here and there, first in a steel plant in Switzerland for twelve months, and then on construction in his native land for four years. A mere lad and somewhat frail in build, he dynamited his way to experience by force of courage and determination. What he lacked in physical strength he compensated for by undauntedness and industry. He swung the pick and handled the shovel; he carried hods and riveted bolts; and while at these varied tasks, he observed, listened, inquired, learned.

At 18 he was seized by a new spirit, "the spirit of adventure." A sort of emigration fever suddenly took hold of him and he turned his eyes toward America. He had an uncle already established in Detroit at the time, and, as a consequence, that city became his eventual goal.

He arrived there in 1901. The exhilarating air of the New World, with its symptoms of freedom and signs of prosperity, somewhat enthused him at the start. But he soon realized that he lacked two essential things, absolutely indispensable to his success: money, and at least a speaking knowledge of the English language. The absence of the first he found to be of a lesser disadvantage than that of the second. He was 18, strong of will and unwavering. He thus could make money. But how to learn English? He had not the time to attend school, although he might have had the inclination. Having no choice, he did as many others had done; he enrolled with the "Street University." At the end of a few days he could mutter "yes" and "no," and after a year he could carry on a conversation. Meanwhile he read the dailies and some books, and thus acquired the fundamentals of the language.

This knowledge stood him well at the end of his first year in Detroit. During that year he had been employed at manual labour for contractors, but in 1902 he sought and obtained employment with the Buhl Malleable Company and remained with that firm for ten consecutive years, rising, during that time, from the humble position of common, every-day labourer to that of foreman of the Moulding Department.

It was already a success; but Louis Merlo was aiming higher. He had ambition, and he could back up that ambition with experience and a practical knowledge of the essentials of business. He was an employee; he now wanted to become an employer. The field was wide and the opportunities plentiful. He had very little money; but he was a manager; he knew how to handle men, and he had executive ability. Is not that sufficient if one has the will?

Yes, and Louis Merlo thought likewise. He surrendered his keys to Buhl Brothers in 1912 and crossed over to Canada, where he started anew, in the construction business. For one year he surveyed the situation, studied condi-

tions and endeavored to broaden the field of his acquaintances. At last, in 1913, he boldly launched upon the field of competition and founded the partnership of Merlo, Merlo & Ray, the partners being Louis A. Merlo, Paul Merlo and John Ray (Re in Italian).

The success of that partnership bespeaks qualities of organization and management of rare extent. Louis Merlo has been, throughout, its guiding spirit. Under his guidance the partnership has forged its way ahead; its growth has been consistent, nothing spasmodic about it, but rather calculated computed in the light of experience, and determined by the process of sound reasoning.

Since 1913 several companies have been organized and incorporated by Mr. Merlo. The latest is the River Sand Brick Company, Limited. The head office of the various Merlo organizations is at Ford, Ontario.

Mr. Merlo is also Director of the Guarantee Trust Company, Ltd., of Windsor, and Vice-President of Border Land and Investment Company, developers of Southlawn Gardens, on Dougall Road, in Windsor and South Windsor.

Perhaps Mr. Louis Merlo owes much to this country. But it must be remembered that no one can receive from society more than he puts into it. Mr. Merlo has given to the community talent and brains, and to these he has added hard work, steadfastness and constancy. The fact that he is a personal success only illustrates the other fact that no real service goes over without a just reward.

Mr. Merlo married, February 20, 1906, Teresa Maroni, and by her he has six children: Victor, Antoinette, Evelyn, William, Roy and Louis, all at home at 363 Riverside Drive, Ford.

He is 4th Degree Knight of Columbus and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Socially he is affiliated with the St. Clair Country Club and the Windsor Club. He is fond of Golfing and Boating and these constitute his principal recreations.

In politics he is a Liberal, and may always be relied upon when a campaign is on. He is a member of the Separate School Board of Ford, and prior to that election he had been for five years on the Walkerville Separate School Board.



CLEVELAND J. MOUSSEAU

HE IS a building contractor by trade, and at his hours, a politician of considerable repute in the Town of Ford, where he has been in the limelight since the year 1919.

He is a son of the farm, and as his parents were not possessed of riches, he learned from his youth the meaning of the divine saying: Thou shalt sweat for thy bread. On the farm he was taught to milk cows and to drive horses, and at eleven he could do both satisfactorily. He might have been a farmer and would undoubtedly have been a good one, had not his parents been lured from the homestead by the promises of easy money in the mills of the Eastern States. But in 1899 the attraction of the manufacturing centres of New York and Massachusetts was great; accordingly, like

many others, the Mousseau family crossed the border and went to North Adams, in the State of Massachusetts. At that time child labour was not prohibited, and Cleve Mousseau became a mule spinner in a woollen factory. Wages were not high, but the aggregate earnings of the Mousseau family were sufficient to permit of savings every fortnight. After two years of monotonous drudgery at repetitive functions they returned to the farm. Cleve followed.

Two years of wage-earning experience in the shops had roused in Cleve's heart a spirit of independence and self-reliance, and although only a lad of 13, he manifested a desire to strike out for himself in the broad world. A year later he was in Walkerville working at some menial task in the Malleable Iron Works plant.

It was hard work, even for a strapping lad like him, but Cleve "stuck to the job" for one whole year.

But of course boys are shiftless, and whether on that account or because of the fact that the work did not appeal to him as a means of livelihood, Cleveland J. Mousseau left the Malleable Works to join a sugar beet crew in the Walker fields. Wages were higher there but the work was not steady, and that did not suit Cleve's ambition. He must find something more remunerative, more permanent. He was groping. He wanted something congenial, something that gave hope for the future, and that had some element of permanency.

Where was it? Cleveland J. Mousseau had no training in any specific line and he had no capital . . . only the willingness to work, the desire to achieve something, and the ambition to rise from nothingness. Several years were to pass before he would find his calling, and Cleve continued groping. He worked for three years as section man on the Grand Trunk Railway, one year for Ralph Mather, at St. Joachim, caring for and driving race horses, one year for Baum and Brody in Windsor, as clerk in their furniture store, and finally he started carpentering in the employ of John White, and later for Peter Osterhout, in the latter case acting as foreman.

Cleveland J. Mousseau was then twenty-four years of age. He had tried almost everything and had been satisfied in nothing. But at last he had struck the right path: carpentering, and he soon became a master of the trade.

In 1912, he removed to Stoney Point, Ontario, and began constructing barns in that vicinity. He remained there for two years and many of the finest barns in Stoney Point were erected by Cleveland Mousseau.

In 1914, Mr. Mousseau, having acquired sufficient experience in the building trade to meet competition in the city, established himself in Ford and opened an office in his home at 102

Cadillac Street. This was at the time when Ford was passing through a period of hectic growth. Cleve Mousseau threw his hat in the ring and won out. He is to-day regarded as one of the largest building contractors in the Motor Town, and several apartments and dwellings, not only of Ford, but of all the Border Cities bear the stamp of his skill and of his artistic conception.

There are few more vivid examples of how success can be achieved than Cleveland J. Mousseau's. If necessity is the mother of invention, it may truly be said that hard work, doggedness and application, added to mental aptness, are the parents of success.

Cleveland J. Mousseau was born at Belle River, October 29, 1888. His father was Joseph Mousseau and his mother Catherine Rau. The only education he possesses was acquired in the common schools of his native town. In 1910, May 9, he married Florestine Gagnier, daughter of G. N. Gagnier, of Stoney Point, by whom he has six children: Josephine, Blanche, Bella, who attends the Ursuline Convent at Chatham, Aurele, Edna and Joseph.

Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Artisans Canadiens-Francais.

So far he has had little time for recreation, although he has always been an enthusiastic trap-shooter. It is no doubt his liking for that particular sport that caused him to promote the organization of the Shawnee Gun and Country Club of Tecumseh, of which he is President.

Politically, Mr. Mousseau is a Liberal, and his influence on behalf of the Liberal Party is always eagerly sought by politicians and political organizers. He has been active in municipal politics since 1919, when he first entered the Ford Council. In 1920 he was returned as Reeve for Ford and occupied that post for five years. In 1925 and 1926 he was elected Mayor of Ford by acclamation. He is now out of municipal politics.



EUGENE T. MAILLOUX

IN 1890, on the Boucher Line, in the Township of Rochester, there could be seen, every day, troddling his way to the little separate school at the corner of Fifth Consession, a young lad of twelve, small in body and frail of health, but strong of will, determined in purpose, self-reliant and ambitious. Like all the boys in the school, he went barefoot during the summer, and wore moccasins or boots in the winter time. To-day, that same little lad of the 90's is the head of a partnership that controls and operates a chain of thirty-seven stores in the County of Essex, a chain that encircles the county from Amherstburg, at the mouth of Lake Erie, to Tilbury, on the Kent border.

He is Eugene T. Mailloux, senior member in the partnership of Mailloux and Parent, whose

headquarters are located at 537 Cataraqui Street, in the City of Windsor.

Son of Thomas Mailloux and Annie Chauvin, Eugene T. Mailloux was born on a farm, at Stoney Point, in 1878. His primary education finished, he manifested a desire for a commercial training, and his father gave him a short term in the Windsor Business College. Returning home after that short business schooling, he lived the life of a farmer's son until 1904 when, with his spouse of a year, he removed to Windsor, in search of an occupation that would assure him a livelihood and give some promise for the future. Wages, twenty-three years ago, were not on the level that they have now reached, but Mr. Mailloux managed to "get a job" as delivery man for the firm of John Scott & Co.,

at \$9 a week. It was a mere pittance, but the employment opened an avenue into a field which suited his inclination, and for five years he remained in the employ of John Scott & Co., rising gradually to higher and higher posts, learning the grocery business in all its wholesale and retail details, and acquiring a good knowledge of trade in general.

Living at first in three rented rooms he contrived to save \$50. With this money he made a bold stroke. He built a house on Dougall Avenue, now No. 573, and for four years lived in it. In the meantime property value advanced and Mr. Mailloux sold his house, in 1909, at a handsome profit. Now in possession of a little bit of cash he felt that the time had come to launch into business for himself. He returned to his native township and purchased the business then owned at Ruscomb by Murphy and McHugh. Three years of prosperity in that first venture prompted him to widen the scope of his activities, and, with his eye focussed on a piece of property comprising 76 feet at the corner of London Street and McEwan Avenue, in Windsor, he sold out to Geo. Fraby. He now had a few thousand dollars in the bank, but he did not leave the money there very long. He bought the property he had in view in Windsor, and constructed a two-store and flat building upon it. By September 15, 1913, the building was ready for occupancy, and Mr. Mailloux opened a grocery and meat business in one of the stores, renting the corner one for a drug store. It was at this time that he took in as partner Mr. Ernest E. Parent, his brother-in-law.

This business was carried on for three years, the volume increasing moderately but constantly. During those three years, Mr. Mailloux made a study of the grocery trade as carried on generally, that is partly cash and partly credit, and having carefully compared the results of the strictly cash and carry system with those of the double system of cash and credit, he and his partner decided in favour of the former, with the result that, in 1916, five Cash and Carry stores, all bearing the sign of M & P, were opened in various parts of the City of Windsor. M & P were one of the first to test the idea of Chain Stores in Canada.

M & P is the only private partnership in Canada owning such a large chain of stores. Chain stores, as a rule, are owned by limited companies.

M & P are known all over for their success.

But the establishment of stores is not the only part of a business. There is also the question of relationship between the firm and the public, and between employer and employee.

Such a large number of stores brings the firm in contact with a vast number of people. The reputation of M & P in the various localities is largely dependent upon the calibre of the local management; yet the individual often fades away before the prominence of the firm. With the view, therefore, of making the contact with the public as frictionless as possible, courtesy and service form the basis of the relationship. In addition strict supervision over the condition of all stores is exercised. An absolute state of cleanliness must be maintained at all times, and provisions must be made for the comfort of the waiting customers. M & P stores are noted for all these, and the importance of strict enforcement of the rules is pressed every month at the regular meeting between the heads of the partnership and the managers.

As for the relationship between employer and employee, the policy is one of humanity. The M & P staff constitutes a big family. Yearly picnics, personal interest in every one's welfare, good wages and convenience for work assure satisfaction in, and permanence of service. In addition, all managers are given a life insurance of \$1000 and all female clerks one of \$500.

Such is Eugene T. Mailloux's achievement. It reflects high qualities for organization, executive ability, and great capacity for work.

Mr. Mailloux was married three times. His first wife was Vanderelle Parent, of Tecumseh, who died in 1905, leaving a son, Henry. His second wife was Rose Parent, of Windsor, who died in 1909, also leaving a child, Bernadette. His present wife's maiden name was Annie E., daughter of Edward E. Spong, of Sussex, England, whom he married in 1922. By her he has two children, Edward E., age 3, and Betty Ann, 11 months old.

Despite his many occupations, Mr. Mailloux finds time to participate in many social, community and club activities. He is an active member of the Border Chamber of Commerce, member of the Knights of Columbus and the LaSalle Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Mailloux reside at 801 Victoria Avenue, Windsor.



H. B. PARSONS

THERE are leaders in every community. Some are born; others are the product of their own efforts and labours. There are also leaders in every line of activity; in every profession. But when we talk of leaders we need not use terms denoting high education, university degrees and basketfuls of bonds. Leaders generally come from the ranks. They are the "dark horses" who entered the race by sweeping out offices and who played the part of the bee all their lives.

Among the various mechanisms that go to make up our social structure, the most smooth-working is the financial organism. Such is the importance of the financial fabric in a growing industrial community that Banking has now become a profession, like Law, Medicine, or Engineering. Profession means the accumula-

tion of specialized knowledge, and Banking is that. In fact, it is more than cumulated experience and science, it is, in addition, an Art—the art of judging human nature, of correctly gauging the pulses of the heart, of sounding the recesses of the mind.

Mr. H. B. Parsons, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Walkerville, has been in the Banking business all his life. He belongs to that class of managers who work. He is even different to those managers who work; he works standing. As a rule managers sit behind a desk, in a comfortable chair, with push buttons and emergency signals under their fingers. Mr. Parsons has had built, under a window in his office, right on top of a radiator, a convenient shelf, and it is upon that 6 x 2 shelf that he works. He stands right against

his interviewer; it is better than sitting on him. He listens to tales and stories while glancing at the street. It's sometimes refreshing. If the stories threaten to become too monotonous, or doleful or mournful, he recoups by submerging his thoughts under the pavement.

I have been authoritatively informed that in his fifteen years of management in Walkerville, Mr. Parsons has had but two clients who were so delinquent as to allow their notes to go into the "past due" niche. Such a record speaks well for both manager and clients. I am inclined to attribute it to several factors: unequalled service, courtesy, decorum, Mr. Parsons' knowledge of human nature, the clients' knowledge of that knowledge, and of course, the famous shelf.

What secrets could that shelf disclose! How many institutions in the industrial Town of Walkerville owe it their present prosperity—some their birth? How many projects of magnitude and import have been discussed over it? How much useful advice and counsel has emanated from it? What part of the destiny of Walkerville, Ford and Riverside has been shaped upon it? There is a tradition wrapped about that shelf, and it is Mr. Parsons who has had it built.

So far as historical records prove banking has existed from the earliest times. But banks in those remote days were merely money exchanges. Of course, there have been usurers ever since currency has been a commodity. The present draft and cheque system originated at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Since then the main purpose of banks has been to receive money from people for safe keeping as deposits and of loaning money on interest. According to that tradition a bank is the backbone of business in any community. No farmer, nor merchant, nor artisan could carry on his business without a bank; many enterprises could not prosper without the temporary aid that a bank affords; no corporation could develop itself without the service that a bank places in its hands.

It thus becomes evident that a bank manager has colossal responsibilities to answer for: responsibility towards his depositors whose

money he holds in trust; responsibility to his community whose expansion practically rests upon his judgment; responsibility to the shareholders of his institution whose funds he must loan upon adequate security.

It is in the light of this triple responsibility that I have tried to study Mr. H. B. Parsons at work upon his famous little shelf. His achievement is told by the state of prosperity in which his community may be found; by the continuous expansion of Walkerville industries and commercial enterprises; and by the general esteem in which he is held in the Border Cities.

Mr. Parsons saw the light of day at Goderich, Ontario, December 7, 1875. His father was James Gad Parsons, son of the first mayor of the Town of Goderich, Benjamin Parsons. His mother's maiden name was Mary Craig. He was educated in the Goderich schools and Collegiate and in Upper Canada College. Immediately upon completion of his studies, he entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. His transfers during these years of service include St. Catharines, Stratford, Parkville, Montreal, where he opened the first city branch outside the Main Office, and Walkerville, where he has been Manager since 1912.

It is not his thirty-seven years in the employ of the Canadian Bank of Commerce that has made H. B. Parsons a Banker. It is his tact, his ease of approach, his knowledge of men and finance, his judgment, his patience.....in short, his personality.

Mr. and Mrs. (Nee Margaret Alice Caven), live at 153 Kildare Road, Walkerville. They have no children.

Socially, Mr. Parsons is associated with the following clubs: Beach Grove, Essex Golf and Country, Windsor Club, Detroit Club, and the Royal Hamilton Club. These associations fairly indicate his principal recreations. He also loves Motoring, and often journeys to Goderich and other Eastern towns. But he is one of those who have the faculty of establishing the difference between work and play or amusement. He does not work hard in order to play sooner or more; he plays hard and often in order to work harder, better and longer.



THOMAS JOHN EANSOR

IT WAS back in the winter of 1877. The day was cold and the snow deep. A whizzling north wind batted frozen flakes upon the face of travellers and pedestrians. In fact it was a grey day . . . sort of half-and-half between an Arctic blizzard and a Laurentide storm.

On the morning of that day a young boy of 13, just issued from the public school, found himself faced with a gloomy, dismal task. Gloomy because of the weather and the snow; dismal because of the boy's scanty equipment against the smarting elements.

To drive cattle in deep snow, on a cold, windy day is never a pleasant task; but to drive cattle in deep snow, on a cold, windy day, with only a straw hat for head-covering, without an overcoat and in knee pants is a dreadful under-

taking. But it was done, and the boy who did it was Thomas John Eansor, now one of Windsor's enterprising and successful manufacturers, a City Father, a highly-respected citizen of the Border Cities, a patriot, an all-round gentleman. The distance that the cattle were driven was from Whitby to Frenchman's Bay, on Lake Ontario.

T. J. Eansor has forgotten many things since his boyhood, but he remembers that experience with vividness; he has a bright image of it in his memory, and when he related it to me he was still shivering.

Mr. Eansor was only twelve when his father died. Born at Oakville, June 1, 1864, by the marriage of Frederick William Eansor and Sarah Bennett, he attended the public schools of

Whitby and Oshawa, where his parents had alternately removed. His father's death put an end to his education and marked the beginning of his career, which has consisted mainly of hard work on farms, over the anvil, and in manufacturing structural, ornamental and miscellaneous steel and iron. In '79 he was working on a farm in Tilbury. Farming, however, did not appeal to him. Physically built for the occupation, he started blacksmithing and horseshoeing in 1881. His apprenticeship was long, and it carried him to almost every city and town of importance in Western Ontario. Finally in 1886, he commenced business for himself in Windsor, where he hung up a sign which read: "T. J. Eansor, Blacksmith & Horseshoer." In those days commercial horseshoeing and general blacksmithing were profitable occupations. Automobiles and trucks had not then supplanted horses, buggies and wagons. T. J. Eansor was a reliable and competent mechanic, and he got his share of the business. However, in 1896, ten years later, believing opportunities to be more favourable in Detroit, he removed to that city and continued in the same occupation on Grand River Avenue until 1903, when he purchased the Wagon and Carriage business of the late P. A. Craig, at the corner of Pitt and McDougall Streets, and went back to Windsor. He carried on this business until 1912 when he branched out into manufacturing Structural Steel and Ornamental Iron. In 1917 he formed a partnership with two of his sons, Alfred William and Norman D., under the name of T. J. Eansor & Sons. That partnership is still in business at the corner of Pitt and McDougall, where the clangs of hammers, and the thumps and the blows of huge machinery fashioning and shaping steel may be heard for blocks around, sometimes day and night. From that plant emerges a very large proportion of the steel entering into the construction of the Border Cities' buildings, apartments, schools, churches, office buildings, etc. Quality of work and promptness of execution have placed the name and reputation of T. J. Eansor & Sons in the forefront among Canadian manufacturers of structural steel and iron.

Combination of brain and brawn is at the foundation of Thomas John Eansor's success in life. He is of the self-made type—that type who acknowledge no defeat, surmount any difficulty, carry on without unnecessary bustle or flurry, build on service rather than on specu-

lation, keep in line with progress, envy nobody, have self-respect and dignity, are MEN at all times. He is older than Confederation, but is still full of youth; he may have lost some of his sprightliness, but he is vigorous still. He walks from his home at 519 Church Street to his office every morning and considers it a bagatelle; in his office he takes off his coat, not for comfort's sake but for work's sake. He is short and stocky, as sturdy of build as he is of character. He has no inordinate regard for conventions, and smokes his pipe in the Council Chamber without the Mayor's permission. He talks without gloves and looks at you straight in the eye. He belongs to a generation which, unfortunately, may be passing.

Thomas John Eansor is now serving his 7th year as Alderman of the City of Windsor. His first term was 1909-10 and 11. His second term 1915-16 and 17. After a lapse of ten years he re-entered the aldermanic field in 1927, and was elected among the highest. In 1912 he contested the mayoralty against the late Mayor Hanna; but was defeated. He has no apologies to offer for that reverse in his civic career.

In the Council he is a record-breaking attendant at meetings. He is progressive but regardless of economy. He balks at nothing that is of benefit to the community but shies at everything that savours of anything else. As a servant of the community, he thinks of the community first, of everybody else second, of Eansor last. Among the forward moves that he personally sponsored is the motorization of the Fire Department in 1915. He was also a consistent advocate of Hydro Power for the Border Cities. He is conscientious, and the people know it.

Mrs. Eansor's maiden name was Marie Elizabeth DuHeaume, daughter of William DuHeaume, of Sandwich, whom Mr. Eansor married November 13, 1889. There are three children: Alfred William, of 1535 Dougall Avenue; Norman DuHeaume, of 1529 Dougall Avenue, and Lloyd Carvel, of Rosedale Ave., Sandwich.

Mr. Eansor takes but ordinary interest in general politics, in which he usually supports the Conservative Party. In religion he adheres to the Anglican tenets, and fraternally he is a Mason, a Forester and an Oddfellow. He is affiliated with no club, and his only recreation is WORK.



LT. COL. GEORGE HENRY WILKINSON

LT. COL. WILKINSON was born of army stock. His forefathers came to this country with the British Army during the War of 1812, and his grandfather was Captain James Wilkinson, of Fenian Raid history.

When on August 4, 1914, the trumpets blared for men to defend the ideals of democracy against the onslaughts of kaiserism, one of the first to join the colours was George Henry Wilkinson, Shoe and Sporting Goods Merchant of Windsor. He was then an officer in the Essex Fusiliers, which he had joined in 1900 as a private. He sailed overseas with the 1st Contingent as Officer in Charge of Company C; crossed from England to France with the First Division, and immediately went into action. At the battle of Guivenchy, June 15, 1915, he

fell under the enemy's fire, seriously wounded, and was taken to hospitals in France and England. Having recovered from this first wound he went back to the front as Second in Command of the 1st Canadian Battalion, Ontario Regiment, only to meet with the same fate at the capture of Mt. Sorrell, June 12, 1916. This time he was invalided to England, where, after recovery, he devoted himself to recruiting and training until the end of the War. He was twice mentioned in despatches.

Returning to his home town after the armistice, Col. Wilkinson immediately became interested in the re-organization of the Essex Fusiliers, which had been disbanded during the war. He was successful in this endeavor, and on February 28, 1924, he was given the

rank of Lieutenant Colonel and made Commander of the Regiment. He retired in May, 1927, at which time he was rewarded for his services by being presented with the Officers' Long Service Decoration. Under his commandership the Regiment was again re-organized and authority granted to change its name from Essex Fusiliers to Essex Scottish, with kilts and Highland costume. Through his efforts also, the Regiment became affiliated with the Essex Regiment of England, one of the oldest and proudest regiments in the British Army. Although retired, Lt. Col. Wilkinson is still very much interested in military affairs.

Equally inspiring is Col. George Henry Wilkinson's record in the merchandising field. Among the retail merchants he ranks as one of the oldest, from the viewpoint of continuity. The name Wilkinson has been listed among the business men of the County of Essex since 1865, when Robert James Wilkinson, father of the subject of this sketch, founded the house in Essex Centre. In 1889 Robert James Wilkinson went to Windsor and opened a Shoe Shop on Sandwich Street, in the building now occupied by the Howitt Battery Storage Company, and later removed to the building now occupied by the Hydro Electric Railway, at the corner of Sandwich and Ferry. In 1896, George Henry Wilkinson entered his father's employ and for nine years thereafter worked in the capacity of assistant. In 1905 he purchased a half interest in the business, and two years later he became its sole proprietor by purchasing the other half. He has since been continuously in business in his own name, and his present Shoe and Sporting Goods establishment at 35 Ouellette Avenue is the largest of its kind in the Border Cities, and one of the largest exclusive shoe stores in Canada.

The above is a coldly-presented outline of Mr. Wilkinson's career as a Military Officer and a Business Man. From its reading two inferences may be drawn, in respect of his character and mental equipment: his intense patriotism and his mercantile intellect. The first caused him to leave family and business for

a career in which he had no honours to seek but perils to face; the second made possible his rise from a humble clerk to a leading and successful business man. The one led him into feats of valour and chivalry on the battlefields of France; the other into commercial and industrial projects that place him among the leaders in Canadian Mercantile enterprises.

He is tall, robust of constitution, muscular, vigorous, a regular athlete. He is laconic of speech, trenchant of gesture, extremely polite in intercourse. He is as modest as his office is unpretentious. He is trusty and trustful, allows not his left hand to know what his right hand does, is always happy and wishes all to be so, speaks not when ill is to be said, smiles all the time. He is not ostentatious, but extremely sensible on matters of honour and decorum. He is an Officer even without his uniform.

George Henry Wilkinson was born at Essex Centre, December 19, 1879. His father is mentioned above. His mother was Maria Smith. He was educated in the Essex and Windsor schools. He married, October 12, 1903, Euphemia Fletcher, daughter of John and Jane Fletcher, of Windsor, by whom he has two children: George Lawrence and Frederick James. His home is at 1307 Dougall Avenue, Windsor.

He is Conservative in politics. Fraternally he is a Mason. He has no Club affiliations. He is President of Wilkie Glove-Phit Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Montreal. He was for four years President of Border Cities Retail Merchants Association, and also President of the Down Town Business Men's Association. He is Director of the Navy League of Canada and Member of the Executive of the Border Cities branch. He is Honorary President of several Soccer Associations and Cricket Clubs.

He is busy all the time, but never too busy to meet you, either socially or for business purposes.



DAVID CONKLIN

"Do what you have agreed to do, but be careful as to what you agree to do". (David Conklin, Kingsville, Ont.)

I DO not hesitate to proclaim this dictum the standard of business orthodoxy. It is Rabelaisian in form and virtuous in conception, moral, decent and inspiring.

As I sat with Mr. David Conklin on the front porch of his beautiful home, on the top of the Main Street hill, in Kingsville, discussing with him the various phases of his busy life, a veritable epic passed before my eyes.

Picture yourself a boy left fatherless at eight years of age, and obliged to leave the paternal fireside, a school that he had just begun to attend, and to start to work for a living. Picture him between the tender ages of eight and thirteen driving teams in the lumber woods,

or hauling square timber to the river and lake shores of Essex County from the dense forest and receiving for his long hours of daily labour a pittance of \$4.00 a month. Picture him again from thirteen to eighteen, in the employ of an uncle, Simon Wigle—who had undertaken to rear him after the death of his father, and who was in the lumber business—not only hauling timber, but gradually learning, through observation and practice,—for he had no schooling whatsoever—the difficult science of measuring standing timber, and accepting the responsibility as foreman of crews of sixty and seventy shanty-men, of superintending the work of cutting, hauling and producing timber. And, finally, picture him at this work for twenty years,

before he could put together enough money to engage in a pursuit on his own account. You will then have an idea of David Conklin's early life in the wilds of the County of Essex.

But to-day David Conklin, the fatherless, penniless and schoolless lad of eight, is one of the wealthy men of the County of Essex, the owner of more than a thousand acres of beautiful and rich farming land in the County of Essex; President of the well-known Conklin Planing and Saw Mills, at Kingsville and Amherstburg; President of Conklin and Jasper, Dry Goods Merchants at Kingsville, seventy years young, finding pleasure only in work, vigorous, healthy, keeping his own books, making his own reports to the Government, and persistently refusing to become a member of the "Retired Failures Association," as Jack Miner puts it.

How explain this remarkable achievement? Read again Mr. Conklin's dictum: "Do what you have agreed to do, but be careful as to what you agree to do." But there is another reason.

He knew the lumber business; and he knew it well when he was only 18. One can "know" his business at 18, if he will not allow himself to be distracted by frivolous ambitions, castles in Spain, or other chimerical dreams. Mr. Conklin put in his business a special account under the caption of "Brain."

David Conklin is of German extraction. His parents were Thomas Conklin and Susan Wigle. He was born in Kingsville, November 4, 1855. On February 24, 1875, he married Wilhelmina Fox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Fox, of the Fourth Section. By her he had one son, William T., who is the present Manager of the Conklin Planing Mills. Mrs. Conklin died March 20, 1922, after 47 years of happy conjugal life.

The present Conklin lumber interests include Planing Mills and Saw Mills at Kingsville, where the Head Offices are located, Planing Mills at Amherstburg, and yards at Cottam and Woodslee. From the viewpoint of continuity in business, very few concerns, in the County of Essex, are older than the Conklin Mills. The first Conklin mill was established in 1885, forty-two years ago. It was located

on Division Road, three miles north of Kingsville. It was there that the extensive Conklin business was born. The establishment consisted of a Band and Circular Saw Mill, a Planing Mill and a Sash and Door Factory. Later, in 1900, Mr. Conklin found it advisable to segregate his growing enterprise, and the Planing Mills were removed to the Town of Kingsville, leaving the Saw Mill at its original location. The Amherstburg Mill dates back to 1920.

The vast amount of farm lands owned by Mr. Conklin in the County of Essex is explained by the fact that in former years, timber, in many cases, could not be had unless the land upon which it stood were also purchased. All these lands are now divided into a number of distinct farms, all under cultivation, and managed by Mr. Conklin personally. General farm produce and tobacco are raised thereon. This year, 1927, no less than 180 acres were planted in tobacco.

It would be difficult to find a more striking example of personal achievement than that of David Conklin's. In our day, social, educational and economic conditions make his success well-nigh inconceivable. Yet nothing is impossible to him who has will power and determination. If conditions have changed, it is only to make the field of opportunities greater and wider. Compulsory education, Social Service Societies, Mothers Allowance Legislation, et cetera, do not permit of a boy of eight to be washed away from home and flung upon life as in the case of David Conklin. But is that not another reason why the future should be faced with more hope and greater confidence? Mr. Conklin's example should be an inspiration for all unfortunates, or for anybody, for that matter. The world belongs to men of courage and action. There is always room for brain and brawn and for mental and manual capacity. Education is not all. Too much of it is sometimes injurious; and as no child is permitted to be entirely without any, every child should feel that he begins with at least half a chance. David Conklin had no chances at all.

I raise my hat to David Conklin.



JOHN STODGELL

HE HAS a hobby: collecting antiques, relics, old documents and objects that revive the past and keep fresh in the memory of the present generation the characteristics of by-gone times. He has on display, in his home at 36 Strabane Avenue, Ford, a mass of memorials of all descriptions: implements of the stone age, specimens of Indian utilitarian craft, symbolic mementos, crystalline rocks, quartz, agate, augite-porphyr-ite, flint, all showing the vast span between the primitive and the modern age. He has a vast collection of coins from all nations and countries, commemorative medals, plaques, medallions and tablets, also stamps, and finally a box full of old manuscripts, some bearing the signature of his- torical personages, others supplying informa- tion on events of local interest, and many of

lesser importance perhaps, but which engage attention on account of their ancient character.

Collecting relics is not a passing fashion with Mr. John Stodgell; it is a passion, born of an innate love of history, art, science and even literature. Some day his collection will find a merited place in a local museum, if ever one is established.

John Stodgell styles himself a retired con- fectioner. Confectionery in England, Mr. Stodgell's native land, is not only a trade, it is a profession, into which one graduates only after a long apprenticeship. He was thirteen when he began his apprenticeship, and he became a journeyman only after three years of training. That was in 1880, and for the following five

years he practiced his profession in Somerset and Devonshire, England.

In 1885 he decided to follow his brother, Charles James, into that great land of promise, Canada. He arrived here in July, 1885, at the age of 21, without that ever-necessary commodity, money, but with a training, with a profession.

At that time Windsor was not incorporated into a city, and Walkerville was only a budding town, so that openings in the confectionery business at either place were very limited. Consequently Mr. Stodgell, in imitation of many immigrants, then as now, crossed over to Detroit, and spent five years in that city and in Ann Arbor, in the pursuit of his chosen vocation. In 1890 he bought out the business of the man by whom he was employed, and for seven years thereafter he carried it on for himself, and successfully. In the year 1897, Mr. Stodgell sold out his establishment in Detroit and removed to Amherstburg, Ontario, where he started a Wine and Spirit business, which he maintained for three years. In 1900, he disposed of his business in the historic Town of Amherstburg and joined his brother, Charles J., who was engaged in a similar trade in Walkerville. This partnership lasted for ten years, at the end of which Mr. John Stodgell returned to his first love, confectionery, this time adding a full line of Chinaware. After ten additional years of successful operations in that business, he retired from active life. He had come to a land of promise thirty-five years previously, and in that time he had brought to a happy fruition all the promises which that land held out.

John Stodgell was born at Fivehead, Somerset County, England. His father and mother were Simeon Stodgell and Emily Whitcombe. He attended the Fivehead Public Schools until he had reached the age of thirteen, after which he started upon the career I have pictured above. In 1894, January 4, he married Emma O., daughter of William and Augusta Bloch, of Detroit. They have three children: Simeon John, Charles W. and Edith Camilla.

Having constantly been engaged in businesses that demanded his undivided personal attention, Mr. John Stodgell never sought public office. His only public activity was displayed during the World War, when he enlisted in the Walkerville Home Guard, which was recruited to prevent reprisals from pro-German agents upon local industries manufacturing war ammunitions and equipment. He has contented himself with being a good citizen, avoiding the limelight, but giving the example of modesty and unpretentiousness.

John Stodgell is a Mason and an Odd-fellow. He has been for several years a member of the Border Chamber of Commerce, and takes a deep interest in the work of that useful body.

He has travelled extensively on both the American and the European Continents. He has visited all the principal countries of Europe and nearly all the large cities in those countries. He has profited by his travels to bring back several paintings of artistic and market value; also relics and souvenirs which he cherishes almost to the same degree as his collections of local memorials.

Mr. John Stodgell is sixty-three years of age. His birthday falls on the 13th day of August.



HARRY JAMES MERO

FROM deck-hand on Grand Trunk Detroit River Ferries at sixteen to President of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Canada at forty is an achievement that is not an everyday record. But between sixteen and forty there is a span of twenty-four years, and in Harry James Mero's life that span represents all the complexes that always accompany the harrowing experiences of the formative period of business life.

Harry Mero never enjoyed the sheltered security of the college atmosphere. His education did not go beyond the curriculum of the common schools of Tecumseh and, thirty years ago, the mental pabulum handed out to the average country boy seldom supplied a foundation for general education, let alone culture or

scientific training. The extension of our Educational Systems since then is one of the great accomplishments of the age.

At sixteen Harry J. Mero had left home and was busy at the humdrum duties, not particularly of learning a trade, but of earning a living. The necessity of earning a living carried him to many places and in many occupations. He worked for a year as a hand on Grand Trunk ferries plying the Detroit River. He then went to Toledo, Ohio, where he secured a position as street car conductor with the Toledo Traction Company. After six months in that capacity he returned to Windsor, and there took up carpentering, which he carried on for twelve months. At the end of a year he joined the firm of C. J. Chenevert, of Defiance, Ohio, and pro-

ceeded to Northern Wisconsin, where, for two years thereafter, he wielded an axe in making ship timber. He again returned to Windsor in 1907, and obtained a "job" with the Trussed Concrete Steel Company as shipping clerk. He has been identified with that manufacturing concern to this day, rising, after one year of employment, to the position of superintendent, and being appointed a director of the company in 1922. One year after this appointment he was made General Manager of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, and in 1926, he was elected to his present position, that of President.

Every human being has a personal problem to solve in life. That problem begins with the dreams of childhood. A boy seeing a locomotive belching its black smoke will dream of becoming a fireman; if he attends a performance at a circus he will dream of becoming a broncho buster; at school he may dream of developing into a teacher. These ambitions are called by psychologists infantile fixations.

I do not know whether Harry J. Mero had any of those dreams in youth. If so he forgot them when faced with the personal obligation of finding bread, butter and clothing. That was his problem; and to solve it he had no academic title, nor any specific training. But he had something else. He had courage, an inborn talent for assimilating useful and practical knowledge, the faculty of adapting himself to new circumstances and environments, and an innate love for work, work of any kind. And Harry Mero solved his problem.

Mr. Mero receives birthday congratulations of March 15. He is the son of the late James Mero and the late Annie Campeau. He was

born at Tecumseh in 1886. In 1912 he married Alphonsine Dugal, daughter of John Dugal, now deceased. No children were born to this union, but Mr. Mero has reared his late brother's two children, and is now educating them. His home is at 606 Pierre Avenue, in Windsor, Ontario.

Despite his strenuous business life, Mr. Mero has found it possible to devote much of his time to educational work in the City of Windsor. He has been a member of the Separate School Board since 1917, and was first vice-chairman of the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School Board, a board of which he is still a member.

Socially he is affiliated with the following clubs: Beach Grove Golf and Country Club, Rotary Club, and the Ontario Club, of Toronto. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and professionally he is Vice-President of the Association of Canadian Building and Constructing Industries, the head office of which is located at Ottawa.

His recreations consist of Golfing, Hunting and Fishing.

Harry J. Mero is a public speaker of not inconsiderable ability. He is an ideal chairman at public meetings. His originality, his wit, and his happy faculty of summarizing and reducing even the longest speech to a few concrete statements place him in a class altogether by himself. In politics he is a Liberal of moderate views. His addresses on behalf of candidates sharing his opinions are forceful, eloquent and convincing.



WILLIAM ANTOINE ST. LOUIS

THE genealogy of the St. Louis family can be traced back 187 years on Essex soil. The progenitor of the lineage was Louis Villier, who came here from Toul, France, in 1740. He established himself in "La Colonie du Detroit" and there married Marguerite Morin, April 26, 1746. He had been educated for the priesthood, but never donned the cassock. Instead he emigrated to La Nouvelle France, and there laid the foundation of one of the most highly respected families on Canadian soil. However, although not a priest, his piety was so great and fervent that he was nicknamed Villier dit St. Louis. In time the nickname supplanted the original name, and thus the family tree was begun.

William Antoine St. Louis is the fifth generation of the lineage started by Louis Villier.

He was born at Tecumseh, May 24, 1867. His father was Antoine St. Louis, and by his mother he is related to another celebrated family, the Babys (Baubee). She was Annie Baby, daughter of Edmond Baby, a wealthy and worthy representative of the early generations of Kent County. He was educated in Public School No. 3 in the Township of Sandwich East, where he had for teacher Hon. J. O. Reaume, later a well-known physician, and Minister of Public Works in Sir James Whitney's government. He also took a three-year course in the Detroit Business University, where he graduated in 1884.

After his graduation Mr. St. Louis took up the grocery business in Detroit and clerked in stores there for three years. Then his father, who had become a widower and who was past

63, recalled him to the farm and placed him in charge of it. Thus began Mr. St. Louis' long and useful career on the farm and in municipal affairs. As a farmer he was successful and progressive; he became an advocate of pure-bred stock and preached that doctrine to his fellow-agriculturists in Sandwich East. The St. Louis Percherons and Holsteins were known throughout the whole Dominion, and he has many prizes testifying to the value and quality of his stock. In municipal affairs, he was requested, within a few years, to seek office in his native Township of Sandwich East, and he was elected councilman for two consecutive terms, 1893 and '94. He resigned at the end of 1894 to accept the Treasurership of the municipality and he held that important and responsible position for the record period of twenty years, 1895 to 1915. He was also Trustee of his school district for 18 years, and for fifteen years filled the office of Secretary of the Catholic Order of Foresters, now the Ford Lodge of that mutual insurance society.

There are, in the history of the county, few examples of longer and more faithful service to the public than Mr. William A. St. Louis'. He has been in public life for thirty-five years, and has always held offices of trust and confidence. There is no sounder evidence of a man's personal integrity than his length of service in a public capacity.

When Mr. St. Louis began his career in the field of municipal politics, the Township of Sandwich East was by far larger than at present. It comprised at the time lands that have since been annexed to Windsor and Walkerville, and all the territory included in the Towns of Ford, Riverside and Tecumseh. As population increased these areas were separated from the township and either added to existing municipalities or organized into distinct ones. Two of these municipalities were organized in 1921:

Riverside and Tecumseh, and Mr. St. Louis was chiefly responsible for the incorporation of the first named. Riverside had then a population of approximately 1400, but Mr. St. Louis was confident that the growth of the Town would be rapid. He was not mistaken, and the marvelous progress of this infant corporation was accomplished mainly under his direction. He became the first Mayor of Riverside, and was again reelected in 1922, 1925 and 1926. The population of the Town is now upwards of 5000 and its development continues to be consistent.

Mr. St. Louis married, January 27, 1891, Mary W. Seidler, who was born at Kiel, in Germany, the daughter of Frederick Seidler and Anna Wollenberg. Five children have issued from this marriage: Alma, who is at home; Harry, who is on one of his father's farms; Lillian, who is now Mrs. Wilbur Flanders, of Kingsville; Francis, who practices dentistry in Detroit, and Heman who is also on a farm.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Louis live at 51 Riverside Drive, in Riverside. Their residence is one of the old homes of the district. It was built in 1880. The house sets beautifully in a grove of fine, healthy maples and pines, trees which were planted, years ago, by Mr. St. Louis himself. In addition to this fine property in Riverside, Mr. St. Louis owns 40 acres of farm land in the 2nd concession of Sandwich East, and 260 acres in the Township of Sandwich South. The Sandwich South farms are occupied by his sons, for whom they were purchased.

Mr. St. Louis is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is affiliated with the St. Clair Country Club. He is jovial and gay, full of enthusiasm and keenly devoted to the interests of his community. He is also a leader in any movement initiated for Patriotic or Red Cross purposes.



FRANK LABUTTE

HE IS a giant. He is 6 ft. 2 in., and weighs 250 pounds. Yet he carries weight and torso with suppleness and pliancy. He moves about alertly, tersely. His round, flushing cheeks, his generous smile, his bursting, pouring speech, his strong, brisk hand-shake indicate a great ambition, fearlessness in enterprise, and a go-ahead-spirit that struggles, buffets, attacks and wins. He is forty-three years old, has always worked like three, and is ready to work like six. He has an active brain that visualizes, plans and schemes; a will that executes and performs; and a physical power that sustains, urges, provokes, impels.

By occupation he is a tessellater . . . he lays sidewalks, pavements and foundations. He deals in cement and builders' supplies; he sells coal, wood, sand and gravel, and has recently

been elected President of a beer brewing company. He never went to school; but if books and texts are strangers to him, figures, blue prints and ciphers are familiar. The paradigms of Greek and Latin are mysteries to him; but discounts, interest, exchange, stocks, bonds and debentures are intimates, his everyday companions. He deals with thousands, nay hundreds of thousands; he would easily tackle millions, and no doubt will.

Frank Labutte was born at Tecumseh, Ontario; has always lived there, and he is perfectly satisfied with his lot. The date of his birth is April 6, and the year was 1884. His father was Moise Labutte, and his mother Therese Souliere. His parents were poor, very poor. They needed the assistance of their sturdy son to buckle the daily budget, and they got it.

Mr. Labutte worked on his father's farm until the age of 14. Then he hired out with neighbouring farmers, but came back at 18 owing to the death of his father, and for two years thereafter managed the farm. In 1906—January 9—he married Louise Tino, daughter of Louis Tino and Arthemise Nantais, both of Tecumseh. He kept on farming on rented land for four more years, and then bought a farm on Tecumseh Road, near his home town. With this purchase began a twelve years' period of hard work, very hard work. He raised grains and hay and sold them. He also bought hay and straw and sold it on the Windsor and Detroit marts. He baled his own hay and his own straw. He worked day and night, summer and winter. In a few years he had a good clientele in those stable commodities, and his farm was paid for. By this time the Border Cities had greatly developed, and the increased values on Tecumseh Road made him realize a net profit of \$23,000 on the sale of his property. With this money he purchased a 200-acre tract of land in Maidstone Township, which he still owns and manages.

The advent of the automobile and the resulting propaganda in favour of good roads and pavement caused Mr. Labutte to abandon the hay and straw business, and to turn his eyes upon something else. There existed at that time, in Tecumseh, a partnership known as Desjardins and Canuel. Mr. Labutte joined that partnership and started in the cement contracting business. In 1924 the partnership of Desjardins, Canuel and Labutte was dissolved,

and was succeeded by that of Labutte and Canuel, which is still in existence, Mr. Labutte being the senior member.

Continued hard work, conscientious and honest efforts have made of this partnership one of the prosperous enterprises in the County of Essex. Within a year it had branched out into coal, wood and builders' supplies, and in 1926 Mr. N. Lamar's business in the same lines, in Walkerville, was purchased. Today Labutte and Canuel are competing with the oldest established building and contracting firms in the Province of Ontario.

As a fitting climax to his activities of the last few years, Mr. Labutte has lately organized a syndicate to purchase the Dominion Cannery's factory in Tecumseh, and to operate it as a beer brewing establishment. The syndicate is incorporated under the name of the Tecumseh Brewing Company, and Mr. Labutte is the President of it. He is also President of Hebert Bros., Limited, and has other varied interests in industries in the Border Cities and elsewhere.

Mr. Frank Labutte has always taken a deep interest in politics, particularly municipal. He was from 1919 to 1922 member of the Council of Sandwich East, and in 1924 was elected Reeve of the Town of Tecumseh. He has been a member of the Tecumseh Separate School Board since 1925.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Labutte have one son, Arsene, who attends St. Anthony's School, in Tecumseh. He is 10 years old.

RAYMOND BLAISE MARENTETTE



THEY are cousins in the first degree, being the respective sons of Henry Marentette and Patrick N. Marentette, and their mothers being respectively Edwidge Emma Gignac and Elizabeth Janisse. Both were born in the Township of Sandwich West, on farms which have been in the hands of Marentettes since first granted by the Crown towards the end of the eighteenth century, during Simcoe's regime. The first was educated in Separate School No. 4, on Grand Marais Road, the second in Public School No. 9 on Fourth Concession Road. The one left school at 12, the other at 13, and the two, thereafter, stayed at home to help on the farm.

The Marentette family is one of the oldest in this district. The progenitor of the lineage came to Detroit in about 1730. Some of his children established themselves in Sandwich,

during the Pontiac War, and became the sires of large families in the territory. One of their descendants was Dominique Goday de Marentette who, by his marriage to Archange Louise Navarre, infused in the succeeding generations the blood of the Royal Family of France.

The Navarres trace back their ancestry in an unbroken line to Antoine de Bourbon, duke of Vendome, who was the father of Henry IV, of France, perhaps better known in history as Henry de Navarre.

The first of the Navarres to come to New France was Robert. He married Marie Lothman de Barrois, by whom he had several children. The third of these children was Robert (Jr.) who married, in 1762, in Detroit, Archange de Mersac. He was blessed with a large family, and among his children was Archange Louise, born in 1770. It was she who became the wife of Dominique Goday de Marentette, of Sandwich, in 1796. The subjects of this sketch are the direct descendants of Goday de Marentette and Archange Louise de Navarre. Their grandfather was Henry Navarre Marentette, after the maiden name of Archange Louise. So far as is known, they are the only family in this vicinity who can lay an undisputed claim to having royal blood in their veins.

Raymond B. and Joseph A. Marentette have been associated together in the real estate business since 1919. Prior to this association, the senior member, Raymond Blaise, had been engaged in the same pursuit since 1912, in company with A. F. Howard, whom he bought out in 1916. He carried on single-handed until 1919, when his cousin, Joseph Alonzo, joined him, as aforesaid.

The partnership of R. B. and J. A. Marentette lasted until 1922, when it was found advisable to change the association from a common partnership to a registered corporation. Marentette Realities Corporation was thus formed, in

JOSEPH ALONZO MARENTETTE

that year, and it is still under that title that the association is known. In the same year the Pioneer Improvement Corporation was also formed to handle part of the rapidly growing business.

The Marentette Realities Corporation's offices in Windsor, are located on the second floor of the Heintzman building.

Marentette Realities specialize in acreage, lake frontage and wholesale real estate brokerage. They have extended their operations to Detroit, where they own Marentette Realities Corporation, Incorporated, and Securities Land Development, two corporations registered under the laws of Michigan. On the Canadian side they have given special attention to South Windsor and City property, whilst on the American side their interests are mainly centred in the Birmingham district, between Detroit and Pontiac. Another large-scale operating company set afoot and financed by Marentette Realities is the Realty Development Corporation of Detroit. They are handling South Windsor properties and have salesmen in every important city in United States. To add to their large-scale operations, they have recently purchased Mr. A. F. Healy's interests in the firm of Healy, Page and Chappus. Marentette Realities are pioneers in lake and river frontage promotion.

The success of Raymond B. and Joseph A. Marentette in the Real Estate Brokerage business is due to two factors: first, the quality of vision, that is the faculty of building in the mind, today, the towns and cities of tomorrow; secondly, faithfulness to the investing public, and true representation of facts. They express their idea in the following terms: "Anybody, in any business, must make good if he uses good judgment in his investments or purchases, and in his relation with the public whose trust and confidence he must have." There is a motto that applies to any business, whatever its character or extent.



Raymond B. Marentette married, March 24, 1919, Blanche Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gregoire Bergeron, of Sandwich West. There are six children; Marcella, Raymond Jr., Jerome, Jeanne, Navarre and Paul, all at home on the old homestead, on Grand Marais Road.

Joseph A. Marentette was united in marital bonds to Louise M. Chappus, daughter of Joseph Chappus and Celina Renaud, of LaSalle, January 8, 1913. They are the parents of seven children: Lawrence, Leo, Florence, Vincent, Antoinette, Agnes and Frances, all at home at 250 Campbell Avenue, Windsor.

Neither declares any partiality for any special form of recreation. Their business requires all their attention and precludes all amusements. They hold membership cards in no clubs.

OSWALD J. JANISSE



THEY are brothers, and their attitude towards each other is brotherly, even affectionate. The story of the mythical Romulus and Remus bears no greater example of the mutual consideration in which brothers should hold one another. Oswald and Eugene Janisse have minds that run in the same channel and hearts that beat in unison. Born one year apart, they grew together and went to school together. When their father died in 1898, Oswald was 15 and Eugene 14. They started to work at the same time, and, strange to say, both pursued the same course, at least after they became old enough to decide upon a career. Neither had a cent. All they inherited from their father, who was Customs Officer at Walkerville, was a fair education, acquired in the separate schools of Ford and Windsor, and in the Windsor Collegiate Institute, which Oswald attended for one year and Eugene for two, and more especially, a good name. They resolved to perfect their education by personal study and

reading, and to forever keep the integrity of their name. They have succeeded.

Oswald began his career at the Walkerville Malleable Iron Works, where he worked for nine months. Then he entered the employ of Hiram Walker & Sons and was in charge of the mailing department of that firm for two years. During that time Eugene worked for Walkers and acted as errand-boy for various druggists in Walkerville and Windsor. He also worked for one year in the employ of the Canadian Bridge Company as clerk. Being endowed with a brilliant talent for instrumental and vocal music, he continued, at the same time, the studies he had begun during his father's lifetime, and he soon came to be in demand for choir and solo services.

Their next step was to enter respectively the wholesale millinery and dry goods business in Detroit. They entered into these occupations in the same year, and left them within one year of each other. In 1906, Oswald went into the wholesale millinery trade for himself and carried on until 1913. The while Eugene was employed by A. Krolick and Company, wholesale dry goods merchants of Detroit, with whom he stayed until 1912, when he accepted an offer as salesman from the firm of Stormfeltz-Loveley, real estate brokers of Detroit. While with this firm he had a practical schooling into the fundamentals of real estate.

During those years, from 1904 to 1913, Windsor and the Border Cities had grown at a rapid rate. Several industries had established plants there, and new communities were rising on every side as a result of industrial and commercial developments. Oswald and Eugene saw in this growth an opportunity, and they boldly grasped it. In March 1913 they opened an office in Windsor and launched into the real estate brokerage business. Although little experienced in that line, their general training in affairs, fortified by a sound judgment and a keen sense of values, compensated for their lack of actual knowledge of the real estate business. They specialized in subdivisions and centred their operations in the present Town of Riverside, which was then beginning to shape itself

EUGENE D. JANISSE

into one of the finest residential districts of the border. Their association was for a considerable time on the basis of a partnership, but in 1923, they incorporated themselves under the title of Janisse Realty Limited, and the firm is still known under that name. One of their large promotions was the St. Clair Country Club. They also foresaw the future of all the lake front Northeast of Tecumseh, and were directly instrumental in its development.

Since 1913 many real estate brokerage houses have come and gone, but Oswald and Eugene Janisse, like all firms that have followed the same principles, have survived all crises, and at present their solidity is impregnable. Their motto is: "Acquire a good name, establish a good will and keep both by the practice of sound and lofty business principles."

Oswald and Eugene Janisse are the sons of the late Joseph D. Janisse and Marie Louise Ouellette. The former was born September 8, 1883, and the latter October 6, 1884, on the old homestead opposite Belle Isle. On February 7, 1907, Oswald was married to Helen Hunt Pyle, daughter of Edward W. Pyle, of Detroit. There are three children: Joseph O., Robert W., and Margaret Louise. Eugene married, February 7, 1917, Maureen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Primeau, of Windsor. There is one child, Mary Margaret, who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Janisse reside at 832 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Janisse have their home on Riverside Drive, Windsor.

Both Messrs Oswald and Eugene Janisse are members of the Knights of Columbus. As to their recreations, they are indicated by their club affiliations, which are with St. Clair Country Club, Beach Grove Golf and Country Club and Windsor Club. Both are members of the Border Chamber of Commerce of which Eugene was a Director in 1926, and of the Border Cities Real Estate Board, of which Eugene was President in 1926.

Mr. Oswald Janisse has never manifested any particular liking for public life and has consequently never sought public office. On the contrary, Mr. Eugene Janisse has been in the limelight for a number of years. His first rise in the public eye was in his capacity as



soloist. Possessed of a highly-developed baritone voice he has been participating in concert work for more than twenty years. He sang in the St. Peter and St. Paul Choir, in Detroit, for five years, and has been Director of the Immaculate Conception Church Choir in Windsor for several years. He has been for more than a decade member of the well-known Orpheus Club, of Detroit.

Mr. Eugene has also taken an active part in municipal affairs and politics. He was councilman in the Town of Ford for two years, 1923 and 1924, and is at present the representative of the Town of Riverside on the Border Utilities Commission, succeeding Hon. R. D. Morand. He is also Chairman of the Town Planning and Parks Committee of the Border Utilities Commission, as well as Chairman of the same committee for the Town of Riverside.

The office of Janisse Realty Limited is located at 10 Sandwich Street west, in the City of Windsor.



EUGENE BREAUT

THE merit of the soldier who reaches the highest rank in the army is great. Likewise the citizen who, having begun at the bottom of the social ladder, rises, by dint of hard work, to high positions of honour and trust, is worthy of praise.

Mr. Eugene Breault, of 113 Mill Street, Sandwich, Ontario, has been a prominent figure in the civic life of the Border for more than a quarter of a century. Born at St. Jean de Matha, Joliette County, in the Province of Quebec, September 22, 1869, he was only seven when his parents, Mederic and Henriette Breault, nee Boucher, removed to Lowell, Mass. For three years thereafter young Eugene worked in cotton mills, utilizing his leisure hours in the study of the English language, and in per-

fecting his interrupted education. In 1885 his parents returned to St. Jean de Matha, and in the same year migrated to Tecumseh, Ontario, where they became engaged in farming. In the following winter young Eugene attended school in Tecumseh, but the pressure of work on the farm made him leave the school texts for the plow and the rake in the spring of 1886, thus ending his school days.

At the age of 17 Mr. Eugene Breault left the homestead at Tecumseh to start life on his own account. Beginning with the firm of Curry and Robinet, Brick manufacturers, he worked for them for three consecutive summers. 1890 saw him in Chicago where he was employed by a pickle and preserve firm as collector, but in the following year went to Lowell, Mass., and hired

out as clerk in a grocery and meat store. He remained at this work until 1893, when he came back to Canada and opened a meat store on Sandwich Street, in what is now Ford City. In June, 1894, he disposed of his meat business in Ford, but continued in the same occupation at Sandwich, which then became his home town. In 1902, Mr. Breault purchased the Dominion House, in Sandwich, and conducted the hotel until March, 1906. From 1907 to 1921 he owned and operated a coal, wood and supplies yard in Sandwich, and was very successful in that business. Since then his commercial activities have been limited to insurance in all its branches except life insurance.

To this business record of thirty-seven years must be added the fact that Mr. Eugene Breault had been eminently successful in a financial way. Financial success should not be the only aim in life, but it is a very legitimate ambition. When we study the careers of nearly all our business and professional men, the stories are more interesting than fiction. We invariably find their paths strewn with handicaps and difficulties which they have had to overcome, in order to achieve something tangible and enduring. But by sheer force of character, natural ability and determination, they have worked their way upwards. Their record is an inspiration.

Mr. Eugene Breault's civic career in Sandwich began in 1902, when he was elected Water Commissioner. He has been in the limelight ever since. Reeve in 1907-08; Police Magistrate from 1908 to 1910, when he resigned to run for mayor. He filled the office of mayor in 1911 and 1912, and was reappointed Police Magistrate in 1913. He resigned in 1918 for personal reasons, and again entered into municipal politics. Councillor in 1920, mayor in 1921 and 1922, councillor in 1925, 1926 and 1927, and is also, at present, Justice of the Peace. It is seldom that a man's personal popularity endures for such a length of time. Mr. Breault has served the people of Sandwich honestly, faithfully and disinterestedly. He has the happy faculty of making friends and of keeping them.

Mr. Eugene Breault was married, March 1, 1892, to Alphonsine, daughter of Antoine and Phelonise Tousignant, of Sandwich. Mrs. Breault died January 26, 1925. No children were born to this marriage.

Mr. Breault is a Fourth Degree Knight of Columbus, and was Deputy Grand Knight, in 1924-25, of Windsor Council No. 1453. He has always been active in religious affairs, and was the first President of the Holy Name Society of Sandwich.

W. H. ISAACS



RADIANT as youth, his grey temples betray his fifty years. Of these, thirty-six have been spent in the service of Hiram Walker & Sons.

At fourteen he had one year of self-support to his credit. He was then office junior with the founder of the Walker institutions, the late Hiram Walker. Apt of mind, observing, courteous, quick to grasp and quicker to execute, he grew in experience and rose in rank. From gatherer of orders and distributor of messages he passed to the shipping department in '93. 1895 saw him in the bookkeeping department, where, two years later, he was promoted to the position of Head Bookkeeper. In 1906 he was appointed Chief Accountant and Inspector of outside branches. Six years later he was elevated to the position of Assistant-Treasurer. Two years afterwards he became a Director of Hiram Walker & Sons, and Assistant Managing Director. He was holding that important post when control of Hiram Walker & Sons passed into the hands of Hiram Walker's, Limited, in January, 1927.

The change of ownership of Hiram Walker & Sons only meant his transfer from one office to another, in the same building. His friends said at the time that the Walkers without W. H. Isaacs would be a psychological irregularity. They were right. He is still with them. He is still the busy functionary, the cautious counselor, the tactful adviser.

W. H. Isaacs saw the light of day at Ruthven, on the 21st day of October, 1877. His father was Frederick Isaacs, an Englishman by birth, and his mother, nee Louise Bray, was born in United States, but of English parents. He frequented the local public school, but stopped there. He left school for the shop at thirteen, and for offices at fourteen. His present cultural attainments he has gained by study, personal application, and through his travels. He has visited all the important European countries and some of the African countries, and has many times covered the North American Continent.

Anglican, he married a Roman Catholic, Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, of Toronto. The marriage took place at Toronto, October 25, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs live at No. 129 Devonshire Road, Walkerville, Ont. There are no children.

He is a member of the Beach Grove Country Club, the Essex Golf and Country Club, the Windsor Club, and the Detroit Athletic Club. His recreations are: Golfing, Fishing, horse Racing and horseback Riding. He is a good sport and loves sports. He is Honorary President of the Walkerville Football Team, and of the Walkerville Hockey Club.

He is Director of the following companies: Walkerville Land & Building Co., Ltd.; Walker Sons, Ltd.; Walkerside, Ltd.; Walkerville Water Co., Ltd.; and Walkerville Construction Co., Ltd.

Of medium build, clean shaved, high temples, eyes grey; he is active, even nervous; he cannot stay on the spot. He sometimes smokes cigarettes, often cigars, but never the pipe. He likes decorum, and is an example of it. He enjoys a "bon mot" and has a mine of them. He dislikes ostentatiousness, but is an ideal host. He is "Bill" to his intimates, W. H. to his friends, and Mr. Isaacs to everybody else, and that includes me.

EDWARD P. TELLIER

HE IS a former member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, where he ably represented North Essex from 1923 to 1926, and where he might have continued to represent that constituency had not ill-health compelled him to retire from politics.

Edward P. Tellier is the son of Hercule Tellier and the late Clara Mousseau, of Belle River. He was born in Huron County, August 14, 1881, but came to Essex County when still young. His parents established themselves in Rochester Township, where he acquired his education, passing his entrance examinations in 1893. Later in life Mr. Tellier completed his education by taking a commercial course with the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He graduated from that school in 1906, and in 1907 also successfully passed examinations for Steam Engineer, an occupation which, however, he pursued only temporarily.

From his early age, Mr. Tellier's chief interest has been farming. He is the owner, at St. Joachim, of one of the most modern farms in the County of Essex, a farm which, on account of the nature of its soil, has enabled him to carry on experiments that have been of material benefit to all who are concerned with the progress and development of the farming industry. He is a consistent exponent of scientific agriculture and his success in that direction makes him an authority on that subject.

Mr. Tellier, in addition to his occupation as farmer, is interested in marketing grains and seed grains. He is Sales Manager for the Belle River Seed and Grain Company, and is a Director of the Regal Milling Company, of Port Dover. He has been interested in the elevator and grain business since 1906.

Mr. Tellier's expert knowledge of agricultural problems soon brought him into prominence among the farming community of Rochester Township, and he was elected councillor for that township in 1917. In the following year he was elected Reeve, and for five consecutive years thereafter he was returned as Reeve by acclamation. In 1920 he had the honour of being chosen Warden of the County of Essex. He retired from municipal politics after having entered the wider field of Provincial politics in 1923.



Few men have done more than Edward P. Tellier for their county. It is without doubt his keen interest in scientific farming and the worries generally accompanying experimental work that undermined his health. Of a nervous temperament, keen of feeling and possessed of a high sense of responsibility, the strain practically broke a health that was, in appearance, robust enough to resist any assault. The uncertainties and general annoyance of political life added to the strain, and his health finally forced his retirement from a field for which he was eminently fitted by training, mental capacity, and breadth of mind. In politics, Mr. Tellier is a Liberal, but declared himself Independent in the Provincial elections of 1926, owing to his opinion on the Liquor Question.

Edward P. Tellier married, October 7, 1903, Miss Bernadette Strong, daughter of the late Nicholas and Susan Strong, of Belle River. They have seven children: Adrian, Merine, Eddie, Charles, Bernard, James and Gerald, all at home, in St. Joachim.

JOHN FREDERICK REID



HE has three business addresses: 1—Bank of Montreal Building, in Windsor, where the offices of CONSIDINE-REID, Limited, are located; 2—Nash Motor Sales, on Sandwich Street West, Windsor, where the partnership of REID-LANGLOIS has its large, commodious sales and service rooms; and 3—The Legislative Assembly, at Toronto, where he represents the new Provincial constituency of Windsor West. He may have others, but these three are his acknowledged ones.

John Frederick Reid, contractor, auto dealer, sportsman and M. L. A. was born near Strathroy, in the little village of Springbank, September 26, 1883. His father is William Reid, Inspector on the Windsor Police force, and his mother's maiden name was Agnes Campbell.

Fred was taken to Windsor by his parents when he was only a tot, so that he is, to all intents and purposes, a Windsor boy. He was raised there, received his education in the Public Schools and Collegiate of that city, is in business there, was married there, April 28, 1909 (his wife was formerly Miss Jennie

Fuller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fuller, of Windsor), his three boys—Bill, Jack and Jim—were born and reared there, he lives there, 1115 Victoria Avenue, and considers the city a place well worth living in.

If you do not tower six feet, you cannot level up to J. F. Reid. He is all of six feet, and perhaps a little more. He has a soldierly appearance and a military gait. Scotch by blood, he wears his hat—either a panama or a felt—like the Highlander wears the tam o'shanter—with a slight tilt. By his bearing and carriage he honours the kilts.

I never saw him with a pipe, rarely without a cigar, and never without a smile. If occasions to smile do not present themselves, he creates them. He gave out his healthiest smile when, as a Fergusonian—Liquor-control candidate, he found himself elected by the people of West Windsor, December 20, 1926, by a majority of 6,300 over Dr. James Brien. In 1917, he went overseas with the 241st Scotch Battalion smiling, and he smiled when he came back. With him, smiling is not an acquired habit, it is a natural gift.

Fred Reid is 44 years of age. He began his career in the Freight offices of the old Grand Trunk Railway, at Windsor; from there he passed to the Freight Department of the D. & C. Steamship Line, and later was employed by Thomas Chick as Business Agent. A few years ago he associated himself with E. F. Considine, and to CONSIDINE-REID, Limited, the Border Cities owe many works of magnitude. He has been interested in the distribution of motor cars for a number of years, and in 1924 extended his activities in that line by organizing Nash Motor Sales.

He owes his success in these various enterprises to his happy faculty of allying his natural bonhomie with a strong business sense. His air of abandon is only a surface manifestation. There is, within, an ardent driving force, vehement emotions, and unusually fine qualities of orderliness and thoroughness. He works at ease and with ease. He exerts himself almost without apparent effort. He takes good care of his health; is regular in his daily walks, and is often seen on the links at the Essex Golf and Country Club. He is, at play, what he is at work: good-natured, gay, jovial, and, of course, always smiling.

ERNEST E. PARENT

MR. ERNEST E. PARENT, of the widely known partnership of Mailloux and Parent, was born in Windsor, August 2, 1888, the son of the late Joseph J. Parent and Annie Lassaline. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, and graduated from the commercial department of the Windsor Collegiate Institute in 1904.

He has been engaged in clerical work since 1905. An expert accountant, he supervises the accounting department of the partnership of Mailloux and Parent, and is the financial adviser of that successful partnership, as well as, in charge of all advertising. Prior to his forming a partnership with Mr. Eugene T. Mailloux, in 1913, he had gained valuable commercial experience in Marentette's Book Store, in Windsor, the Dime Bank, in Detroit, Lee and Cady, wholesale grocers of Detroit, and in the grocery and meat business in company with A. Reaume, on Third Avenue, in Detroit.

He brought to the partnership of Mailloux and Parent, not only a large capacity for work, but also a fund of practical knowledge and a power of vision that have been important factors in the success of that partnership. Beginning in a modest way at the corner of London Street and McEwan Avenue, M. & P. now control and operate a chain of 37 grocery and meat stores in the County of Essex. Such a tremendous expansion in the short period of fourteen years, denotes business acumen, a thorough gauge of trade conditions, and a progressive spirit. Mr. Parent's office is at 537 Cataraqui Street, Windsor, Ont.



Mr. Ernest E. Parent was married May 11, 1915, to Miss Clara Predhomme, of Windsor. Two children have issued from this union: Clarence, age 11, and Mary, age 2. Mr. and Mrs. Parent live at 32 Park Place, Sandwich, Ont.

Although Mr. Parent makes of Motoring, Fishing and Camping part of his recreations, his greatest pleasure, when not hard at work in his office, is to be with his family at home. He is, above all, a home lover, and takes but little interest in club life.

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